WEIL-McLAIN

Without compromise -1881-

GOLD CGa

Gas-Fired Water Boilers

Boiler Manual

- Installation
- Maintenance
- Startup
- Parts

WARNING This manual must only be used by a qualified heating installer/service technician. **Before installing**, read all instructions, including this manual, the burner manual and any related supplements. Perform steps in the order given. Failure to comply could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

Part No. 550-101-009/0107

How it works . . .

① Control module

The control module (used on **spark-ignited pilot boilers**) responds to signals from the room thermostat and boiler limit circuit to operate the boiler circulator, pilot burner, gas valve and vent damper. When room thermostat calls for heat, the control module starts the system circulator and activates the vent damper (causing it to drive open).

When the vent damper has opened completely, the control module opens the pilot valve and activates pilot ignition spark.

The control module allows up to 15 seconds to establish pilot flame. If flame is not sensed within 15 seconds, the control module will turn off the gas valve, flash the Flame light, and immediately start a new cycle. This will continue indefinitely until pilot flame is established or power is interrupted. Once pilot flame is proven, the control module opens the gas valve to allow main burner flame.

When the room thermostat is satisfied, the control module turns off the gas valve and deactivates the vent damper (causing it to close).

The control module indicator lights show normal sequence when the lights are on steady. When a problem occurs, the control module flashes combinations of lights to indicate the most likely reason for the problem. See page 52 for details.

Standing pilot boilers (controls not shown) use the pilot thermocouple to prove flame. If the thermocouple is satisfied, the gas valve and vent damper will open on a call for heat and close afterwards.

② Transformer

The control transformer reduces line voltage to 24 volts for the gas valve and limit circuit.

③ Draft hood

The draft hood provides a minimum draft for the boiler, assuring adequate air for combustion if installed in accordance with manual and not modified in any way.

④ Spill switch

The spill switch will shut down the boiler (requiring manual reset of the switch reset button) if the vent system becomes blocked.

⑤ Water temperature limit switch

The water temperature limit switch turns off the gas valve if the temperature in the boiler goes above its setting. (The circulator will continue to run as long as there is a call for heat.)

⑥ Boiler circulator

The boiler circulator circulates water through the external (system) piping. The circulator is shipped loose, and can be mounted on either the boiler supply or return piping. The factory-installed circulator wiring harness provides ample length for either location. **NOTE** — The control module provides a pump exercising routine. If the boiler is not operated for 30 days, the control module will power the circulator for 30 seconds, then turn off.

⑦ Vent damper

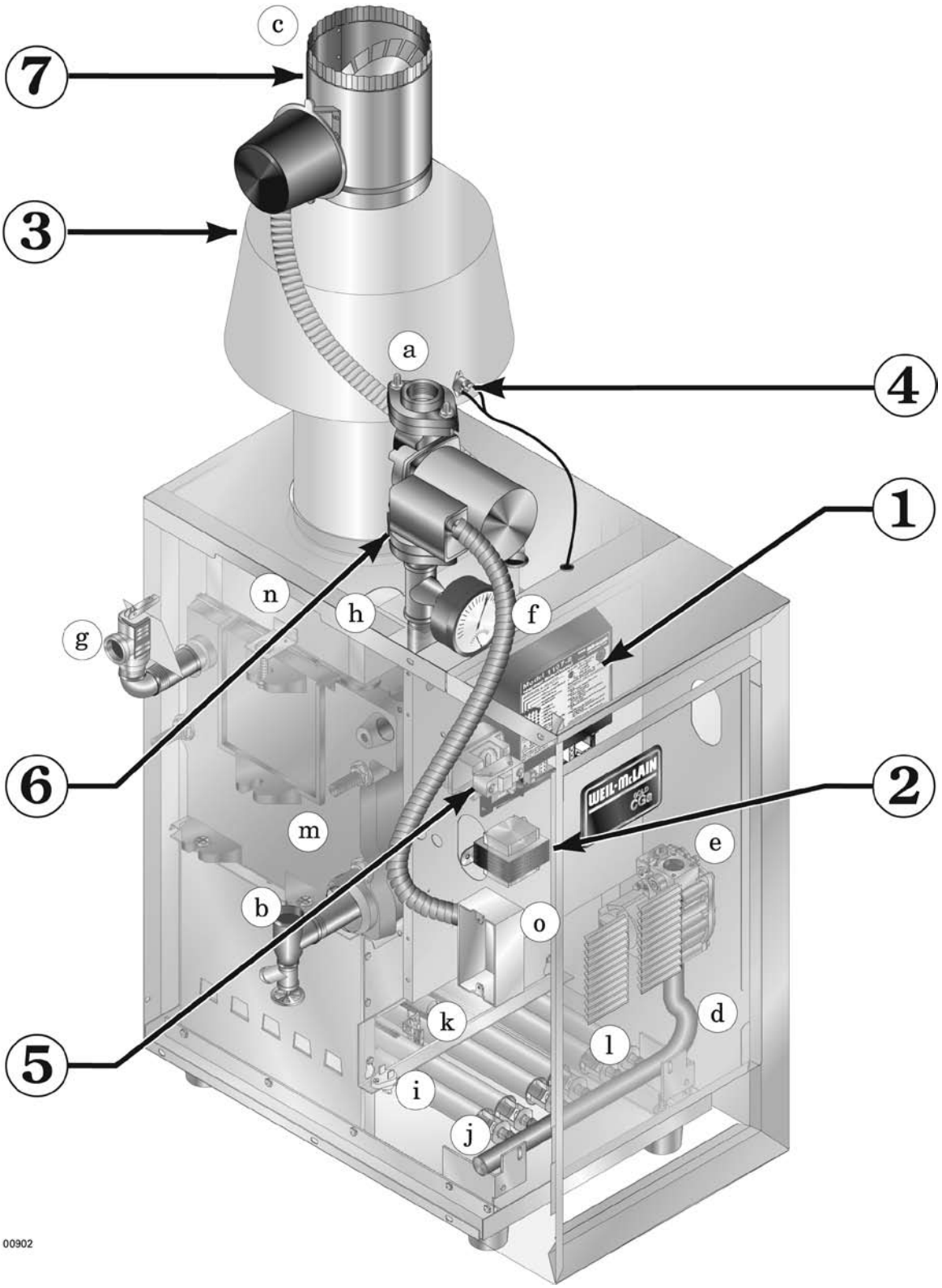
The vent damper closes during off cycles to reduce heat loss from the house up the vent.

Other boiler components:

- **a** supply to system
- **b** return from system
- **c** flue outlet
- **d** burner manifold
- **e** gas valve
- **f** pressure/temperature gauge
- **g** relief valve
- **h** air vent connection
- **i** flame rollout switch
- **j** burner orifice
- **k** pilot burner, typical
- **l** stainless steel burners
- **m** cast iron boiler sections
- **n** flue collector
- **o** junction box

Part Number 550-101-009/0107

GOLD CGa Gas-Fired Water Boiler



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Hazard definitions

The following defined terms are used throughout this manual to bring attention to the presence of hazards of various risk levels or to important information concerning the life of the product.

DANGER Indicates presence of hazards that **will cause severe** personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

WARNING Indicates presence of hazards that **can cause severe** personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

CAUTION Indicates presence of hazards that **will or can cause minor** personal injury or property damage.

NOTICE Indicates special instructions on installation, operation or maintenance that are important but not related to personal injury or property damage.

Part Number 550-101-009/0107

Please read before proceeding

Installer

WARNING **Read all instructions before installing**. Follow all instructions in proper order to prevent personal injury or death.

- Consider **piping and installation** when determining boiler location.
- Any **claims for damage or shortage in shipment** must be filed immediately against the transportation company by the consignee.

User

- **This manual is for use only by your qualified heating installer/service technician.**
- Please refer to the **User's Information Manual** for your reference.
- We recommend regular **service by a qualified service technician, at least annually**.

WARNING The boiler contains ceramic fiber and fiberglass materials. Use care when handling these materials per instructions on **page 68** of this manual. Failure to comply could result in severe personal injury.

NOTICE When calling or writing about the boiler— Please have the boiler model number from the boiler rating label and the CP number from the boiler jacket. You may list the CP number in the space provided on the **Installation and service certificate** found on page 33.

WARNING Failure to adhere to the guidelines on this page can result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

When servicing boiler —

- To avoid electric shock, disconnect electrical supply before performing maintenance.
- To avoid severe burns, allow boiler to cool before performing maintenance.

Boiler operation —

- Do not block flow of combustion or ventilation air to boiler.
- Should overheating occur or gas supply fail to shut off, do not turn off or disconnect electrical supply to circulator. Instead, shut off the gas supply at a location external to the appliance.
- Do not use this boiler if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the boiler and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control that has been under water.

Boiler water —

- Do not use petroleum-based cleaning or sealing compounds in boiler system. Water seal deterioration will occur, causing leakage between sections. This can result in substantial property damage.
- Do not use "homemade cures" or "boiler patent medicines". Serious damage to boiler, personnel and/or property may result.
- Continual fresh makeup water will reduce boiler life. Mineral buildup in sections reduces heat transfer, overheats cast iron, and causes section failure. Addition of oxygen and other gases can cause internal corrosion. Leaks in boiler or piping must be repaired at once to prevent makeup water.
- Do not add cold water to hot boiler. Thermal shock can cause sections to crack.

Glycol — potential fire hazard —

All glycol is flammable when exposed to high temperatures. If glycol is allowed to accumulate in or around the boiler or any other potential ignition source, a fire can develop. In order to prevent potential severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage from fire and/or structural damage:

- Never store glycol of any kind near the boiler or any potential ignition source.
- Monitor and inspect the system and boiler regularly for leakage. Repair any leaks immediately to prevent possible accumulation of glycol.
- Never use automotive antifreeze or ethylene glycol in the system. Using these glycols can lead to hazardous leakage of glycol in the boiler system.

1a Prepare boiler location — codes & checklist

Installations must follow these codes:

- Local, state, provincial, and national codes, laws, regulations and ordinances.
- National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1–latest edition.
- Standard for Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers, ANSI/ ASME CSD-1, when required.
- National Electrical Code.
- For Canada only: B149.1 or B149.2 Installation Code, CSA C22.1 Canadian Electrical Code Part 1 and any local codes.

NOTICE The CGa boiler gas manifold and controls met safe lighting and other performance criteria when boiler underwent tests specified in ANSI Z21.13–latest edition.

Before locating the boiler, check the following:

- Check for nearby connection to:
  - System water piping
  - Venting connections
  - Gas supply piping
  - Electrical power
- Check area around boiler. **Remove any combustible materials, gasoline and other flammable liquids, or other contaminants**.

WARNING Failure to keep boiler area clear and free of **combustible materials, gasoline and other flammable liquids and vapors** can result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

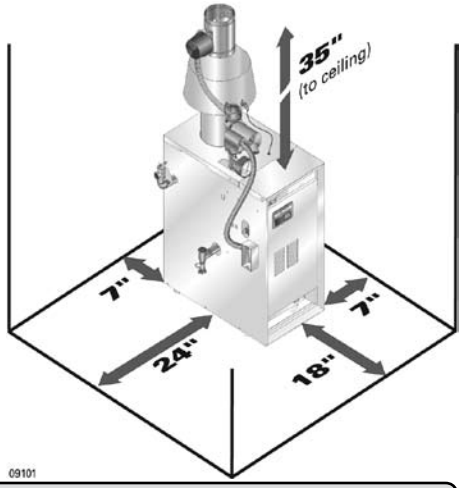
- Boiler must be installed so that gas control system components are protected from dripping or spraying water or rain during operation or service.
- If new boiler will replace existing boiler, check for and correct system problems, such as:
  1. System leaks causing oxygen corrosion or section cracks from hard water deposits.
  2. Incorrectly-sized expansion tank.
  3. Lack of antifreeze in boiler water causing system and boiler to freeze and leak.

1b Prepare boiler location — clearances

Recommended SERVICE clearances (Fig. 1a)

1. Provide clearances for cleaning and servicing the boiler and for access to controls and components. See Figure 1a for recommendations.
2. Provide at least screwdriver clearance to jacket front panel screws for removal of front panel for inspection and minor service. If unable to provide at least screwdriver clearance, install unions and

Figure 1a **Recommended service** clearances (see **WARNING** below)



WARNING **If any clearance is less than in Figure 1a, provide openings for combustion and ventilation air *located on the wall or door opposite the boiler FRONT (see Figure 1b).***

These openings must be located as shown in Figure 1b to provide proper air flow around the boiler. The free area of each opening (after deducting for louvers) must be at least **one square inch per 1,000 Btuh** of boiler input. If the building is of unusually tight construction (see page 11 for definition), the air openings must connect directly to outside or the building must have air openings to the outside as specified on page 11.

If clearances are equal to or greater than Figure 1a, see pages 10 and 11 for location and sizing of combustion air openings.

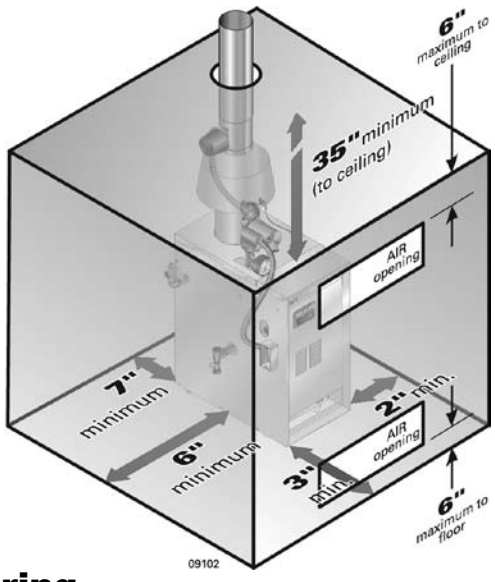
Failure to comply can result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage and reduced boiler life.

Required MINIMUM clearances (Fig. 1b)

WARNING **Never install the boiler in a space with clearances less than the minimum clearances shown in Figure 1b.** Failure to comply can result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage and reduced boiler life.

1. **Hot water pipes: at least ½ inch** from combustible material.
2. **Single-wall vent pipe: at least 6 inches** from combustible material.
3. **Type B double-wall metal vent pipe**: refer to vent manufacturer's recommendation for clearances to combustible material.

Figure 1b Required **MINIMUM** clearances



Flooring

The CGa boiler is approved for installation on combustible flooring, but must never be installed on carpeting.

WARNING Do not install boiler on carpeting even if foundation is used. Fire can result, causing severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

Foundation

1. Provide a solid brick or minimum 2-inch thick concrete foundation pad if any of the following is true:
   - floor can become flooded.
   - the boiler mounting area is not level.
2. Minimum dimensions are **25" length** by:

Minimum foundation width:			
CGa-25/3	12"	**CGa-6**	21"
CGa-4	15"	**CGa-7**	24"
CGa-5	18"	**CGa-8**	27"

Residential garage installations

Take the following special precautions when installing the boiler in a residential garage. If the boiler is located in a residential garage, per ANSI Z223.1:

- Mount the boiler a minimum of **18 inches above the floor** of the garage to assure the burner and ignition devices will be no less than 18 inches above the floor.
- Locate or **protect the boiler** so it cannot be damaged by a moving vehicle.

1c Prepare boiler location — vent system

WARNING Failure to follow all instructions can result in flue gas spillage and carbon monoxide emissions, causing severe personal injury or death.

DANGER Inspect existing chimney before installing boiler. Failure to clean or replace perforated pipe or tile lining will cause severe personal injury or death.

DANGER Do not alter boiler draft hood or place any obstruction or non-approved vent damper in breeching or vent system. CSA certification will become void. Flue gas spillage and carbon monoxide emissions will occur causing severe personal injury or death.

When removing boiler from an existing common vent system:

At the time of removal of an existing boiler, the following steps shall be followed with each appliance remaining connected to the common venting system placed in operation, while the other appliances remaining connected to the common venting system are not in operation.

a. **Seal any unused openings** in the common venting system.

b. **Visually inspect the venting system** for proper size and horizontal pitch and determine there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion or other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.

c. **Test vent system** — Insofar as is practical, close all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the appliances remaining connected to the common venting system are located and other spaces of the building. Turn on clothes dryers and any appliance not connected to the common venting system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they will operate at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan. Close fireplace dampers.

d. **Place in operation** the appliance being inspected. Follow the lighting/operating instructions. Adjust thermostat so appliance will operate continuously.

e. **Test for spillage** at draft hood relief opening after 5 minutes of main burner operation. Use the flame of a match or candle.

f. After it has been determined that **each appliance** remaining connected to the common venting system properly vents when tested as outlined above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers, and any other gas-burning appliance to their previous conditions of use.

Any improper operation of common venting system should be corrected so the installation conforms with the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1-latest edition. Correct by resizing to approach the minimum size as determined using the appropriate tables in Part 11 of that code. Canadian installations must comply with B149.1 or B149.2 Installation Code.

Chimney or vent requirements

1. Venting must be installed according to Part 7, Venting of Equipment, of National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1-latest edition and applicable building codes. Canadian installations must comply with B149.1 or B149.2 Installation Codes.

2. See Ratings table on page 67 for minimum chimney or vent sizes. A chimney or vent **without a listed cap** should extend **at least 3 feet above the highest point** where it passes through a roof of a building and **at least 2 feet higher** than **any portion of a building within a horizontal distance of 10 feet**. A chimney or vent must not extend less than the distances stated above.

3. A lined chimney is preferred and must be used when required by local, state, provincial and national codes, laws, regulations and ordinances. Vitreous tile linings with joints that prevent retention of moisture and linings made of noncorrosive materials are best. Advice for flue connections and chimney linings can be obtained from local gas utility. **Type B** double-wall metal vent pipe or single-wall vent pipe may be used as a liner.

4. Cold masonry chimneys, also known as outside chimneys, typically have one or more walls exposed to outside air. When any atmospheric gas-fired boiler with automatic vent damper is vented through this type of chimney, the potential exists for condensation to occur. Condensation can damage a masonry chimney. Weil-McLain recommends the following to prevent possible damage.

   a. Line chimney with corrosion-resistant metal liner such as AL29-4C® single-wall stainless steel or B-vent. Size liner per National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1-latest edition.

   b. Provide drain trap to remove any condensate.

5. Where two or more gas appliances vent into a common chimney or vent, equivalent area should be **at least equal** to area of vent outlet on largest appliance **plus 50 percent** of vent outlet area on additional appliance.

1d Prepare boiler location — air contamination

Please review the following information on potential combustion air contamination problems.

Refer to **Table 1** for products and areas which may cause contaminated combustion air.

WARNING

To prevent potential of severe personal injury or death, check for products or areas listed below before installing boiler. If any of these contaminants are found:

- remove contaminants permanently

— OR —

- isolate boiler and provide outside combustion air. See national, provincial or local codes for further information.

Table 1 Corrosive contaminants and likely locations

Products to avoid	Areas likely to have contaminants
Spray cans containing chloro/fluorocarbons	Dry cleaning/laundry areas and establishments
Permanent wave solutions	Swimming pools
Chlorinated waxes/cleaners	Metal fabrication plants
Chlorine-based swimming pool chemicals	Beauty shops
Calcium chloride used for thawing	Refrigeration repair shops
Sodium chloride used for water softening	Photo processing plants
Refrigerant leaks	Auto body shops
Paint or varnish removers	Plastic manufacturing plants
Hydrochloric acid/muriatic acid	Furniture refinishing areas and establishments
Cements and glues	New building construction
Antistatic fabric softeners used in clothes dryers	Remodeling areas
Chlorine-type bleaches, detergents, and cleaning solvents found in household laundry rooms	Garages with workshops
Adhesives used to fasten building products and other similar products	Buildings under construction (where air is contaminated with particulates)
Airborne particulates (drywall dust, fiberglass particles, road or gravel dust, lint, etc.)	

1e Prepare boiler location — air openings

Air openings must be provided

Combustion air and ventilation opela4 [illegible]

Air opening options

Two openings — Air supply from inside the building ✷

1. If the building is of **unusually tight construction** (see definition, next page), the **building must also be provided with air openings directly to the outside**, sized and located per Figure 3, Figure 4 or Figure 5.
2. Buildings of typical construction should provide adequate combustion air from natural infiltration, so additional air openings to the building are not required.
3. See Figure 2. Provide **two openings** through the interior wall, within 12 inches of the ceiling and the floor, sized per Figure 2.

Two openings — Air supply directly from outside ✷

1. Air openings must be directly through an outside wall, or into a space that connects directly to the outside (such as a ventilated attic or crawl space, for example).
2. See Figure 3 — **Openings directly through an outside wall** — provide **two openings** within 12 inches of the ceiling and the floor, sized per Figure 3.
3. See Figure 4 — **Air supplied through vertical ducts** — provide **two openings** terminated within 12 inches of the ceiling and the floor, sized per Figure 4.
4. See Figure 5 — **Air supplied through horizontal ducts** — provide **two openings** within 12 inches of the floor and the ceiling, sized per Figure 5.

Figure 2 Air openings to interior spaces

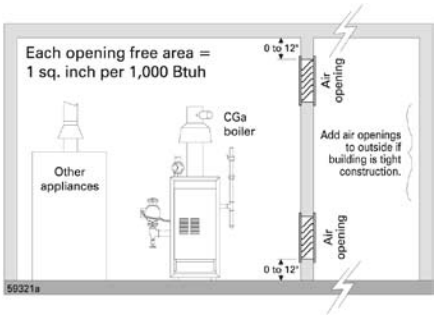


Figure 3 Air directly through outside wall

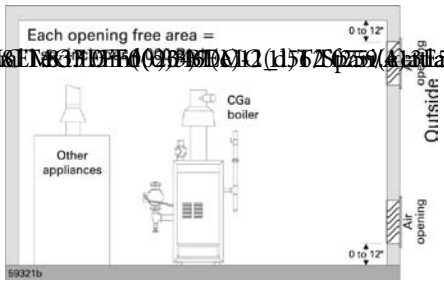


Figure 4 Air from outdoors — vertical ducts

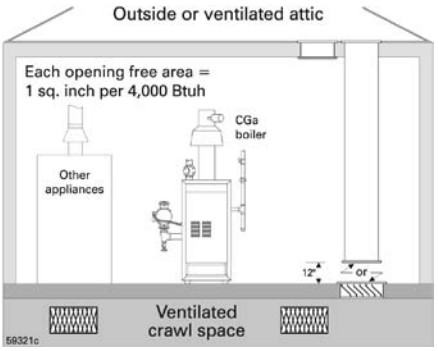
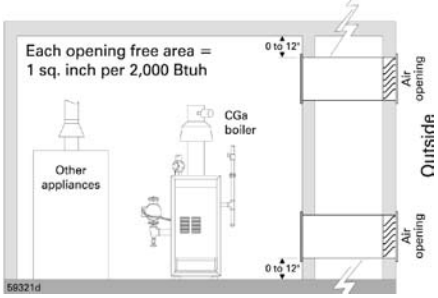


Figure 5 Air from outdoors — horizontal ducts



NOTICE

FREE AREA of openings — the minimum areas given in this manual are free area (equals the area, length times width of opening, after deduction for louver obstruction).

Use the free area information provided by the louver manufacturer. When this information is not available, assume:

- Wood louvers — assume free area is 20% of total; so the actual area of each opening with wood louvers would be 5 times the required free area.
- Metal louvers — assume free area is 60% of actual area; so, for wood louvers, the actual area of each opening must be 1.67 times the required free area.

Single air opening option ✷

A single combustion air opening can be used in lieu of the two-opening options on page 10, provided:

Clearances from boiler to walls

- The boiler must have clearances of at least those shown in Figure 1a, page 7.

Opening must be directly to outside

- The opening must connect directly to the outdoors or to a space that communicates directly to the outdoors (not to an interior space).
- The air can be provided through a direct opening or through a horizontal or vertical duct.

Opening placement

- The top of the air opening must be within 12 inches of the ceiling.

Opening size

- The free area of the opening must be at least equal to the sum of the area of all equipment vent connectors in the space, and . . .
- The free area of the opening must be at least 1 square inch per 3,000 Btu/hr input rating of all equipment located in the space.

Exception for large spaces ✷

No combustion air openings are needed when the boiler (and other appliances) are installed in a space with a volume **at least 50 cubic feet per 1,000 Btuh** of all installed appliances, provided:

- **the building must not have unusually tight construction** (see definition, this page)
- all clearances around the boiler must must be no less than shown in Figure 1a, page 7.

To determine if the space is large enough to qualify:

- Add the total input of all appliances in MBH (1,000's of Btuh).
- Multiply this number times 50 to determine minimum room volume.
- Example: For a total input of 100 MBH (100,000 Btuh), minimum volume is 50 x 100 = 5,000 cubic feet. At a ceiling height of 8 feet, the space must have at least 5,000 ÷ 8 = 625 square feet (25 feet x 25 feet, for instance).

Unusually tight construction

Unusually tight construction means (per ANSI Z223.1) buildings in which:

a. Walls and ceilings exposed to the outside atmosphere have a continuous water vapor retarder with a rating of 1 perm or less with openings gasketed, and . . .

b. Weather-stripping has been added on openable windows and doors, and . . .

c. Caulking or sealants are applied to areas such as joints around windows and door frames, between sole plates and floors, between wall-ceiling joints, between wall panels, at penetrations for plumbing, electrical, and gas lines, and in other openings.

For such construction cases, if appliances use inside air for combustion, **provide air openings into the building from outside**. Size and locate these openings per the appropriate case in **Figure 3, 4 or 5** on page 10.

Exhaust fans and air movers

The appliance space must never be under a negative pressure, even if the appliance(s) are installed as direct vent. Always provide air openings sized not only to the dimensions required for the firing rate of all appliances, but also to handle the air movement rate of the exhaust fans or air movers using air from the building or space.

Motorized air dampers

If the air openings are fitted with motorized dampers, electrically interlock the damper to:

- Prevent the boiler from firing if the damper is not fully open.
- Shut the boiler down should the damper close during boiler operation.

To accomplish this interlock, wire an **isolated contact** (proving the damper open) in series with the thermostat input to the boiler. The boiler will not start if this contact is open, and will shut down should it open during operation.

2b Prepare boiler — pressure test

Hydrostatic pressure test

Pressure test boiler **before** attaching water or gas piping or electrical supply (except as noted below).

Prepare boiler for test

1. Remove the shipping nipple (from CGa supply tapping) and remove the boiler relief valve. **Temporarily** plug the relief valve tapping with a ¾" NPT pipe plug.
2. Remove 1¼" nipple, reducing tee and drain valve from accessory bag. Install in boiler return connection as shown on page 3 or in **Figure 34**, item **3**, page 64. Install circulator on either the return or supply.
3. Remove 1¼" nipple, 1¼" tee, bushing and pressure/temperature gauge from accessory bag. Pipe to boiler supply connection as shown in **Figure 34**, page 64. (Use pipe dope sparingly.)
4. Connect a hose to boiler drain valve, the other end connected to a fresh water supply. Make sure hose can also be used to drain boiler after test.
5. Connect a nipple and shutoff valve to system supply connection on the 1¼" tee. This valve will be used to bleed air during the fill. (Valve and nipple are not included with boiler.)
6. Connect a nipple and shutoff valve to system return connection (at circulator flange if circulator installed on return). This valve will be used to bleed air during the fill. (Valve and nipple are not included with boiler.)

Fill and pressure test

1. Open the shutoff valves you installed on supply and return connections.
2. Slowly open boiler drain valve and fresh water supply to fill boiler with water.
3. When water flows from shutoff valves, close boiler drain valve.
4. Close shutoff valves.
5. Slowly reopen boiler drain valve until test pressure of not more than 45 psi is reached on the pressure/temperature gauge.
6. Test at no more than **45 psi for no more than 10 minutes.**

WARNING **Do not leave boiler unattended**. A cold water fill could expand and cause excessive pressure, resulting in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

7. Make sure constant gauge pressure has been maintained throughout test. Check for leaks. Repair if found.

WARNING **Leaks must be repaired at once**. Failure to do so can damage boiler, resulting in substantial property damage.

DANGER Do not use **petroleum-based** cleaning or sealing compounds in boiler system. Severe damage to boiler will occur, resulting in substantial property damage.

Drain and remove fittings

1. Disconnect fill water hose from water source.
2. Drain boiler at drain valve or out hose, whichever provides best access to drain. Remove hose after draining if used to drain boiler.
3. Remove nipples and valves unless they will remain for use in the system piping.
4. Remove plug from relief valve tapping. See Section **3** to replace relief valve.

2c Prepare boiler — draft hood & spill switch

Draft hood installation

1. Orient draft hood with spill switch mounting holes to front of boiler as shown in Figure 7.
2. Secure draft hood to outlet at top of boiler with sheet metal screws.
3. Bottom of draft hood or "skirt" must have clearance dimension above jacket top panel as indicated on draft hood.

DANGER

Do not alter boiler draft hood or place any obstruction or non-approved vent damper in breeching or vent system. CSA certification will become void. Flue gas spillage and carbon monoxide emissions will occur causing severe personal injury or death.

Spill switch installation

1. Fasten spill switch to draft hood as shown in **Figure 6** and **Figure 7**.
2. See Wiring diagram to connect wires:
   a. Standing pilot boiler — see **page 34**.
   b. Spark-ignited pilot boiler — see **pages 38** and **39**.

WARNING

Improper orientation of spill switch may cause boiler to shut down. The loss of heat can result in significant damage due to freezing.

Figure 6 Install spill switch

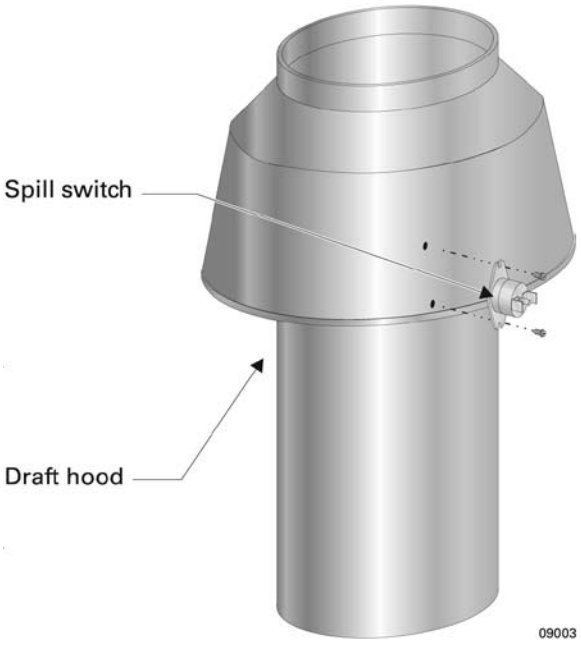


Figure 7 Spill switch with wire harness

2d Prepare boiler — install vent piping

WARNING

Long horizontal vent connector, excessive number of elbow or tees, or other obstructions that restrict the flow of combustion gases should be avoided. Severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage could result.

1. Connect from draft hood or vent damper outlet to chimney or vent with same size vent connector.
2. Where possible, vertical venting to the outside from the draft hood or vent damper outlet will offer best performance.
3. Where horizontal vent connector is used, slope upward at least ¼" per lineal foot toward chimney or vent and support with hangers to prevent sagging.
4. Breeching **must not** be connected to any portion of a mechanical draft system that can operate under positive pressure.

2e Prepare boiler — vent damper installation

NOTICE These systems are used on gas-fired boilers with vent dampers as shipped from factory. Boiler will not operate without vent damper installed.

WARNING Only vent dampers listed in the Replacement parts list on page 61 are certified for use with CGa boilers. Any other vent damper installed could cause severe personal injury or death.

Damper blade

Standing pilot ignition systems— Refer to vent manufacturer's instructions to install plug (shipped with damper) in damper hole. For standing pilot boilers only, install **plug with ⅜" diameter hole** in vent damper hole.

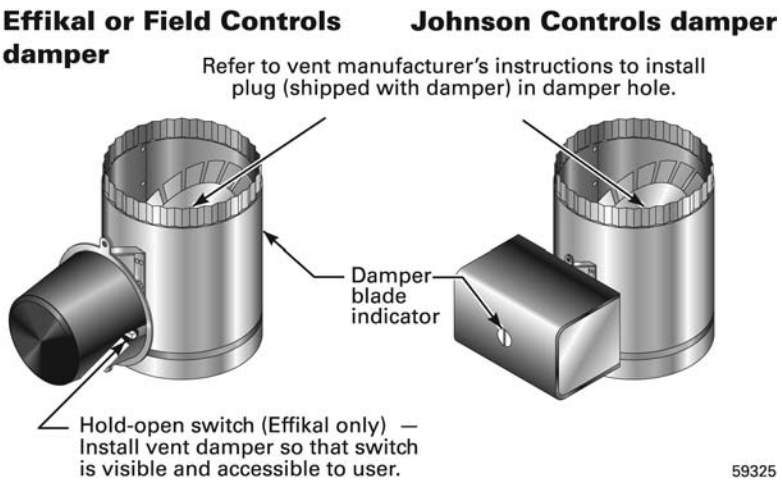
Spark-ignited pilot systems— Refer to vent manufacturer's instructions to install plug (shipped with damper) in damper hole. For spark-ignited pilot boilers only, install **plug with no hole** in vent damper hole.

Minimum clearances

Provide a minimum of 6" between the vent damper and any combustible material. (Provide a minimum of 36 " between jacket top and combustible ceiling.)

DANGER **Do not** modify draft hood or vent damper, or make another connection between draft hood and vent damper or boiler except as noted below. This will void CSA certification and wii1.7dw85T/Span/8EMCextFEFF0020 BDC ( )TjEMC 2.284 0 Td(and)Tj/Sp6n/ActualText0 BDC ( )T

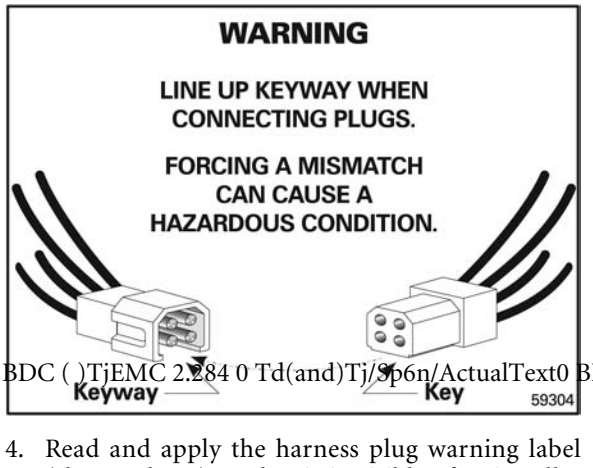
Figure 8 Vent damper assemblies


Effikal or Field Controls damper
Johnson Controls damper
Refer to vent manufacturer's instructions to install plug (shipped with damper) in damper hole.
Damper blade indicator
Hold-open switch (Effikal only) — Install vent damper so that switch is visible and accessible to user.
59325

Installation

1. Install vent damper horizontally or vertically as shown in vent damper manufacturer's instructions. Vent damper must be installed so that it serves only one boiler and so damper blade indicator is visible to the user. See **Figure 8**.
2. Screws or rivets used to secure the vent damper to the draft hood must not interfere with rotation of the damper blade.
3. Install damper harness between damper actuator and knockout in jacket top panel. Use strain relief connectors and locknuts to secure both ends of damper harness.

CAUTION Keep wiring harness clear of all hot surfaces.



4. Read and apply the harness plug warning label (shown above) so that it is visible after installation.
5. Plug damper harness receptacle into damper harness plug.

DANGER Bypassing (jumpering) vent damper will cause flue products such as carbon monoxide to escape into the house. This will cause severe personal injury or death.

CAUTION After boiler has operated once, if either end of harness is disconnected, the system safety shutdown will occur. The boiler will not operate until harness is reconnected.

NOTICE **Effikal or Field Controls damper** — Damper hold open switch must be in **Automatic Operation** position for system to operate properly.

3a Water piping — general information

General piping information

If installation is to comply with ASME or Canadian requirements, an additional **high temperature limit** is needed. Install control in supply piping between boiler and isolation valve. Set second control to minimum 20°F above setpoint of first control. Maximum allowable setpoint is 240°F. See page 34 or 38, for wiring.

A **low water cutoff device** is required when boiler is installed above radiation level or by certain state or local codes or insurance companies. Use low water cutoff designed for water installations. Electrode probe-type is recommended. Purchase and install in tee in supply piping above boiler.

Use **backflow check valve** in cold water supply as required by local codes.

Pressure/temperature gauge

Install pressure/temperature gauge in tee on supply piping (as shown in drawing on page 3).

Relief valve

Install relief valve vertically in ¾" tapping on side of boiler. See **Figure 9 or 10**, page 17, and the tag attached to the relief valve for manufacturer's instructions.

WARNING To avoid water damage or scalding due to relief valve operation:

- Discharge line must be connected to relief valve outlet and **run to a safe place of disposal**. Terminate the discharge line to eliminate possibility of severe burns should the valve discharge.
- Discharge line must be as short as possible and be the **same size as the valve discharge connection** throughout its entire length.
- Discharge line must **pitch downward** from the valve and terminate at least 6" above the floor drain where any discharge will be clearly visible.
- The discharge line shall **terminate plain, not threaded**, with a material serviceable for temperatures of 375°F or greater.
- **Do not pipe the discharge to any place where freezing could occur.**
- **No shutoff valve** shall be installed between the relief valve and boiler, or in the discharge line. Do not plug or place any obstruction in the discharge line.
- **Failure to comply** with the above guidelines could result in failure of the relief valve to operate, resulting in possibility of severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.
- **Test the operation of the valve** after filling and pressurizing system by lifting the lever. Make sure the valve discharges freely. If the valve fails to operate correctly, replace it with a new relief valve.

Circulator

The circulator is shipped loose (wiring pre-attached to boiler) to allow you to locate it either in the return or supply piping, as desired. See page 3 for a typical installation. Pipe the expansion tank to the suction side of the circulator whenever possible. Install an air separator in the supply piping. Connect the expansion tank to the air separator only if the separator is on the suction side of the circulator. Always install the system fill connection at the same point as the expansion tank connection to the system. **Figures 9** and **10** show typical near-boiler piping connections.

System water piping

See **Figure 9** (diaphragm-type or bladder-type expansion tank) or **Figure 10** (closed-type expansion tank), and **Table 3** below, for near-boiler and single-zone systems designed for return water at least 130°F.

See pages 18-19 to complete multiple-zone piping or pages 20-25 to complete piping for radiant heating systems or converted gravity systems (large-volume systems originally designed for circulation by natural convection rather than a pump). See page 25 for boilers used with refrigeration systems.

Table 3 Water pipe size (based on 20°F rise)

Boiler model	To system	From system
CGa-25	¾"	¾"
CGa-3, 4, 5	1"	1"
CGa-6, 7	1 ¼"	1 ¼"
CGa-8	1 ½"	1 ½"

Note: The boiler supply and return connections, the return/drain tee and the supply/gauge tee supplied with the boiler are 1¼" NPT. One of the circulator flanges supplied with the boiler is 1¼". The other circulator flange is the size of the recommended system piping shown above.

WARNING **Chillers or air handling units**: Install boiler such that —

- Chilled medium, if used, is piped in parallel with heating boiler. Use appropriate valves to prevent chilled medium from entering boiler. Consult I=B=R Installation and Piping Guides.
- If boiler is connected to heating coils located in air handling units where they can be exposed to refrigerated air, use flow control valves or other automatic means to prevent gravity circulation during cooling cycle. Circulation of cold water through the boiler could result in damage to the heat exchanger, causing possible severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

3b Water piping — single-zone system

CAUTION Undersized expansion tanks cause system water to be lost from relief valve and makeup water to be added through fill valve. Eventual section failure can result.

Diaphragm-type or bladder-type expansion tank (Figure 9)

1. Ensure expansion tank size will handle boiler and system water volume and temperature. Tank must be located in boiler return piping as close to boiler as possible, before inlet side of circulator. See tank manufacturer's instructions for details.
2. Install an **automatic air vent** as shown.

Closed-type expansion tank (Figure 10)

1. Ensure expansion tank size will handle boiler and system water volume and temperature. See tank manufacturer's instructions for details.
2. Connect tank to ½" NPT tapping located behind supply outlet, using ½" NPT piping. Pitch any horizontal piping up towards tank 1 inch per 5 feet of piping.

WARNING Use **Figure 9** or **Figure 10** only for single-zone systems designed for **return water at least 130°F.** For systems with low return water temperature possible, such as converted gravity systems and radiant heating systems, refer to the special piping suggestions of pages 20-25. Failure to prevent low return water temperature to the boiler could cause corrosion of the boiler sections or burners, resulting in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

Figure 9 Diaphragm- or bladder-type expansion tank — Single-zone system using diaphragm-type or bladder-type expansion tank. See Table 3 for piping sizes.

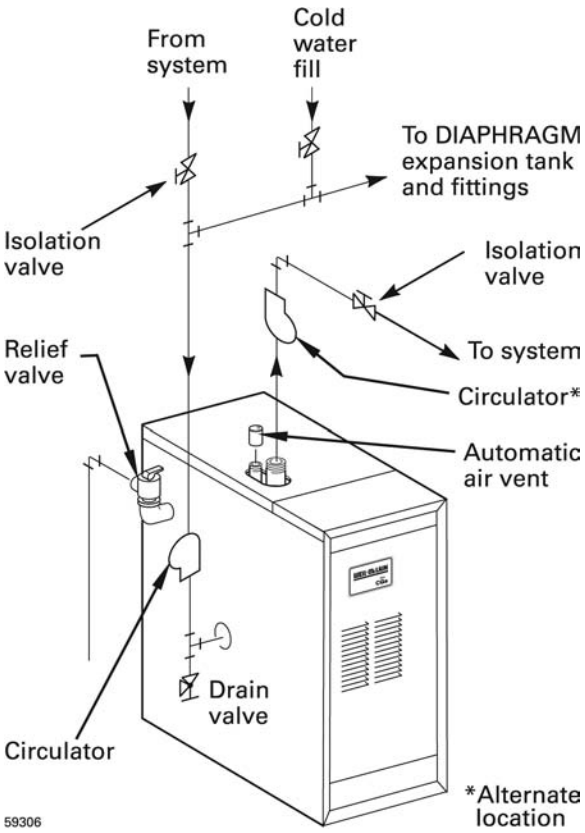
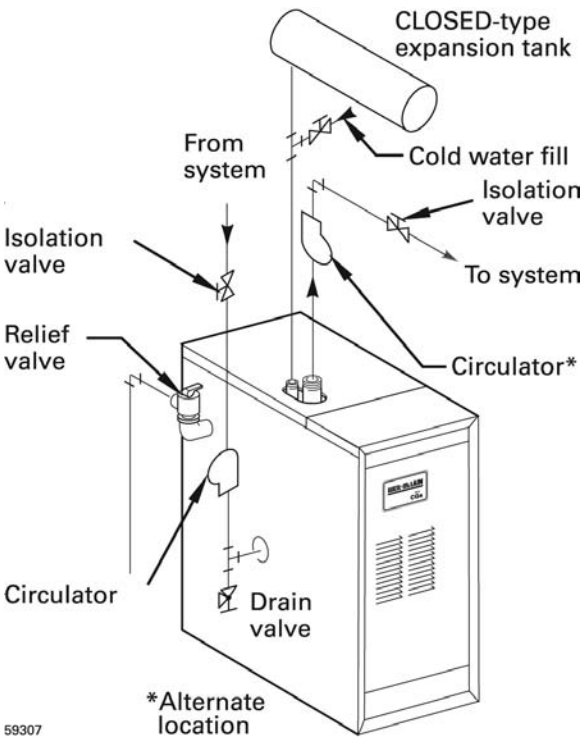


Figure 10 Closed-type expansion tank — Single-zone system using closed-type expansion tank. See Table 3 for piping sizes.



3c Water piping — multiple zones

Piping multiple zones

Follow instructions on pages 16 and 17 to install near-boiler or single-zone piping. (Also refer to **Piping for radiant heating systems or converted gravity systems,** below, if applicable.)

See **Figure 11** or **Figure 12**, page 19, to complete installation.

Zoning with circulators (Figure 11) (return temp over 130°F)

1. Size each circulator to individual circuit requirements.
2. Do not install circulator on boiler (except for primary/secondary piping).
3. Install isolation (balancing) valves to adjust flow to distribute heat to all zones.
4. Install and wire a separate relay for each zone circulator.

Zoning with zone valves (Figure 12) (return temp over 130°F)

1. Install isolation (balancing) valves to adjust flow to distribute heat to all zones.
2. Provide a separate 24-volt transformer to power the zone valves. Size the transformer to handle the total rated load of all connected zone valves.

Piping for radiant heating systems or converted gravity systems

Converted gravity (or steam) systems

Whenever possible, use the primary/secondary piping shown in **Figures 13** or **14** on page 21. This piping design allows changing boiler flow rate without affecting primary circuit flow rate.

If **Figures 13** or **14** cannot be used, use the boiler-bypass piping shown in **Figure 15** or **Figure 16** on page 23. You can also use the piping shown in **Figure 17** on page 25 (system-bypass), if the reduced flow rate in the heating system will not cause heat distribution problems.

WARNING Failure to prevent low return water temperature to the boiler could cause corrosion of the boiler sections or burners, resulting in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

Radiant heating systems

Preferably, use primary/secondary piping, as shown in **Figures 13** or **14** on page 21. Alternatively, use the method of either **Figure 15** or **Figure 16** on page 23. **Do not use the piping of Figure 17** (system-bypass), because this method does not control radiant system supply temperature.

If radiant system tubing has no oxygen barrier, a **heat exchanger** must be used.

WARNING Radiant heating system piping should include a means of regulating the boiler return water temperature and the system supply temperature (such as provided by an injection pumping control). Boiler return water temperature will be adequately controlled using the methods shown in this manual provided the system supply temperature is relatively constant.

DO NOT apply the methods in this manual if the system is equipped with an **outdoor reset control**. Instead, provide controls and piping which can regulate the boiler return water temperature at no less than 130°F regardless of system supply temperature. Contact your Weil-McLain representative for suggested piping and control methods. Failure to prevent cold return water temperature to the boiler could cause corrosion damage to the sections or burners, resulting in possible severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

3c Water piping — multiple zones (continued)

Figure 11 Zoning with circulators — return water 130°F or higher.

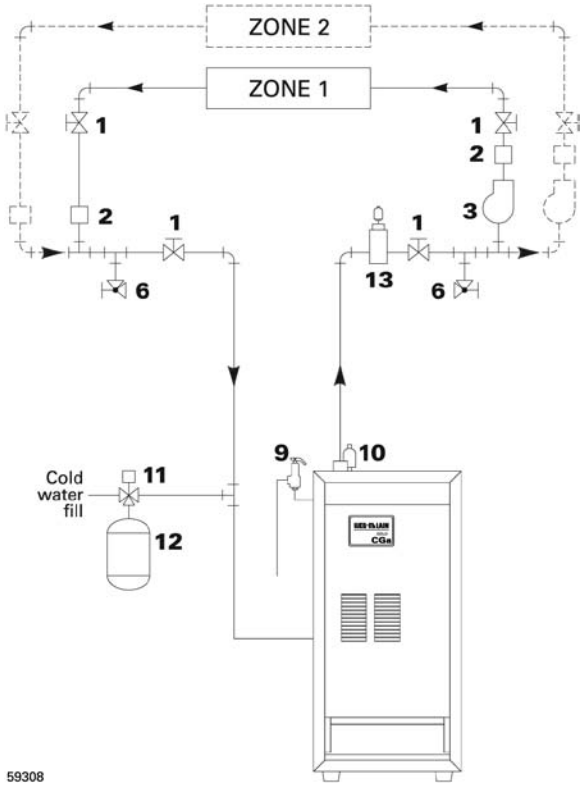
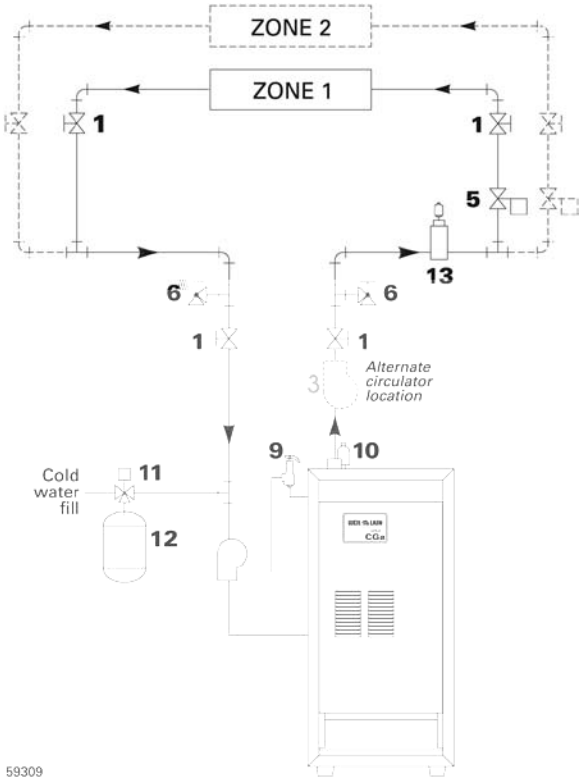


Figure 12 Zoning with zone valves — return water 130°F or higher.



1 Boiler isolation (balancing) valves

2 Flow/check valve

3 System or zone circulator

5 Zone valve

6 Drain valve

9 Relief valve

10 Automatic air vent (with diaphragm-type expansion tank), or connect to tank fitting (closed-type expansion tank). **DO NOT** use an automatic air vent when using closed-type expansion tank. It would allow air to leave the system, causing waterlogging of the expansion tank.

11 Fill valve

12 Diaphragm-type or bladder-type expansion tank, if used (For closed-type expansion tank, pipe from top of air separator to tank fitting as in **Figure 10**, page 17.)

13 Air separator and automatic vent, if used (Note that the fill valve must always be connected to the expansion tank, regardless of location of expansion tank circulator or air separator.

WARNING For systems with possible low return-water temperature (such as converted gravity systems, radiant heating systems and heat pump systems), refer to the special piping suggestions of **Figures 13 – 17**, as applies. Failure to prevent sustained low return water temperature to the boiler could cause corrosion of the boiler sections, resulting in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

3d Piping — low temperature systems

Primary/secondary (preferred) Bypass piping method

Primary/secondary bypass piping is preferred because the flow rate and temperature drop in the heating circuit(s) is determined only by the heating circuit circulator(s). So adjustment of the bypass valves in the boiler circuit will not cause a change in the heating circuit rate and temperature distribution.

Figures 13 and **14**, page 21, show suggested bypass arrangements using **primary/secondary** bypass piping (preferred) for low temperature systems such as **radiant heating systems** or **converted gravity systems**. For alternatives, see pages 22 through 25.

The bypass valves (items **7a** and **7b**) provide mixing of hot boiler outlet water with cooler system return water — set to assure a minimum return water temperature (at least 130°F) to the boiler. Set the valves as explained below.

Temperature gauges

Gauge **4a** is suggested, but optional on any system.

Gauge **4b** is optional on converted gravity systems, but **required** on radiant heating systems — to display the water temperature being supplied to the radiant tubing.

Gauge **8** is **required** on all systems to assure the return water temperature is accurately set for a minimum of 130°F. If this gauge is not available however, adjust the valves such that the boiler-mounted temperature/pressure gauge reads at least 150°F when the system return water is cold (approximately 60°F water temperature).

Valve adjustment (Figures 13 and 14 only)

1. Set the valves while the system is cool, setting for the coldest expected water temperature (usually 60°F since the system will often drop to room temperature between cycles).
2. Start with valve **7a** fully closed and **7b** fully open.
3. Gradually open valve **7a** while closing valve **7b** until the temperature at gauge **8** reads 130°F when gauge **4a** reads 60°F.
4. Note that valve **7a** regulates the amount of hot water from the boiler supply which mixes with return water. Valve **7b** regulates the amount of system water flowing through the boiler secondary loop.

WARNING

Failure to **prevent low return water temperature** to the boiler could cause corrosion of the boiler sections or burners, resulting in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

Radiant heating system piping should include a means of **regulating the boiler return water temperature** and the **system supply temperature** (such as provided by an **injection pumping control**).

Boiler return water temperature will be adequately controlled using the methods shown in this manual provided the **system supply temperature** is **relatively constant.**

DO NOT apply the methods of this manual if the system is equipped with an **outdoor reset control.** Instead, **provide controls and piping** which can **regulate the boiler return water temperature** at **no less than 130°F** regardless of system supply temperature. Contact your Weil-McLain representative for suggested piping and control methods.

Failure to **prevent cold return water temperature** to the boiler could cause corrosion damage to the sections or burners, resulting in possible severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

3d Piping — low temperature systems (continued)

Figure 13 Primary/secondary piping
Zoning with circulators

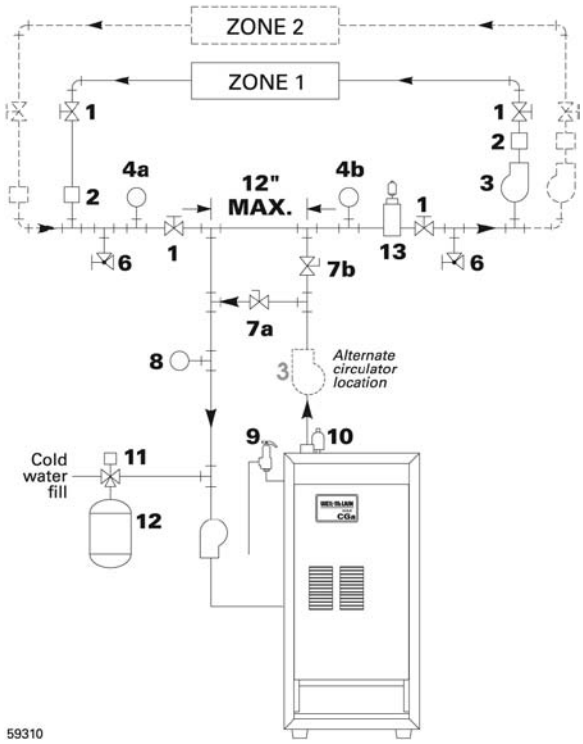
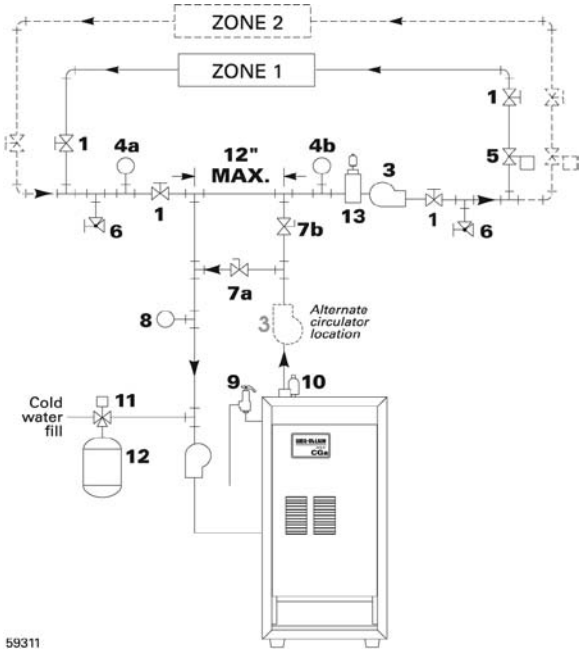


Figure 14 Primary/secondary piping
Zoning with zone valves



1 Boiler isolation (balancing) valves

2 Flow/check valve

3 System or zone circulator (circulator should cycle with zone valve and switches, using circulator valve or zone control panel)

4 System temperature gauges

5 Zone valve

6 Drain valve

7 System temperature valves (see instructions to the left for adjusting valves)

8 Blend temperature gauge

9 Relief valve

10 Automatic air vent (with diaphragm-type expansion tank), or connect to tank fitting (closed-type expansion tank). **DO NOT** use an automatic air vent when using closed-type expansion tank. It would allow air to leave the system, causing waterlogging of the expansion tank.

11 Fill valve

12 Diaphragm-type or bladder-type expansion tank, if used (For closed-type expansion tank, pipe from top of air separator to tank fitting as in **Figure 10**, page 17.)

13 Air separator and automatic vent, if used (Note that the fill valve must always be connected to the expansion tank, regardless of location of expansion tank, circulator or air separator.)

3d Piping — low temperature systems (continued)

BOILER-bypass piping method

This piping method (**Figure 15** or **16**, page 23) is called a **boiler-bypass** because part of the circulator flow is bypassed around the boiler (through valve **7a**). This method reduces the flow rate throughout the boiler, in order to raise the average water temperature in the boiler enough to prevent flue gas condensation. Boiler-bypass piping is effective for some boilers — including the CGa — provided the flow rates are adjusted according to the instructions following.

Figures 15 and **16** are alternative piping suggestions for **converted gravity** (large water content or steam systems) or **radiant heating system** — for use when primary/secondary piping can't be applied. (**Figure 17**, page 25, is another alternative, using system bypass in place of boiler-bypass piping. **Figure 17** however, is not suitable for radiant heating applications because it does not protect the radiant system from possible high water temperature.)

Boiler-bypass piping keeps system flow rate as high as possible and temperature drop as low as possible, helping to equalize the building heat distribution.

Temperature gauges

Gauge **4a** is optional if the bypass valves will be adjusted using cold (or room temperature) return water to the boiler. (When setting the valves without gauge **4a** installed — using cold or room temperature water — assume the return water temperature to be 60°F. Set the valves so gauge **8** reads at least 120°F.

Gauge **4b** is optional on converted gravity systems, but **required** on radiant heating systems — to display the water temperature being supplied to the radiant tubing.

Gauge **8** is **required** on all systems to assure reliable adjustment of the bypass valves. The boiler-mounted temperature/pressure gauge can be used if a separate temperature gauge is not installed.

Valve adjustment

1. Start with valve **7a** fully closed and **7b** fully open.
2. Gradually open valve **7a** while closing valve **7b** until the temperature at gauge **8** reads 60 °F higher than gauge **4a**. A minimum 60°F temperature rise through the boiler assures a low enough flow rate and high enough average temperature to prevent condensation even with low system return water temperature.
3. Valve **7a** regulates the system flow rate, while valve **7b** regulates the boiler flow rate.
4. The boiler-mounted temperature/pressure gauge may be used in place of a separate gauge **8**.

WARNING

Failure to **prevent low return water temperature** to the boiler could cause corrosion of the boiler sections or burners, resulting in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

Radiant heating system piping should include a means of **regulating the boiler return water temperature** and the **system supply temperature** (such as provided by an **injection pumping control**).

Boiler return water temperature will be adequately controlled using the methods shown in this manual provided the **system supply temperature** is **relatively constant.**

DO NOT apply the methods of this manual if the system is equipped with an **outdoor reset control.** Instead, **provide controls and piping** which can **regulate the boiler return water temperature** at **no less than 130°F** regardless of system supply temperature. Contact your Weil-McLain representative for suggested piping and control methods.

Failure to **prevent cold return water temperature** to the boiler could cause corrosion damage to the sections or burners, resulting in possible severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

3d Piping — low temperature systems (continued)

Figure 15 Boiler-bypass piping
Zoning with circulators
(Alternative to primary/secondary piping **Figures 13 and 14**)

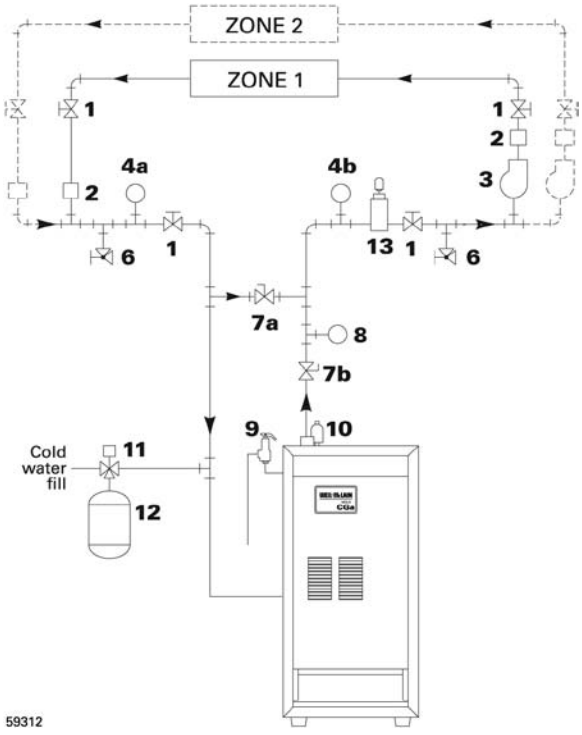
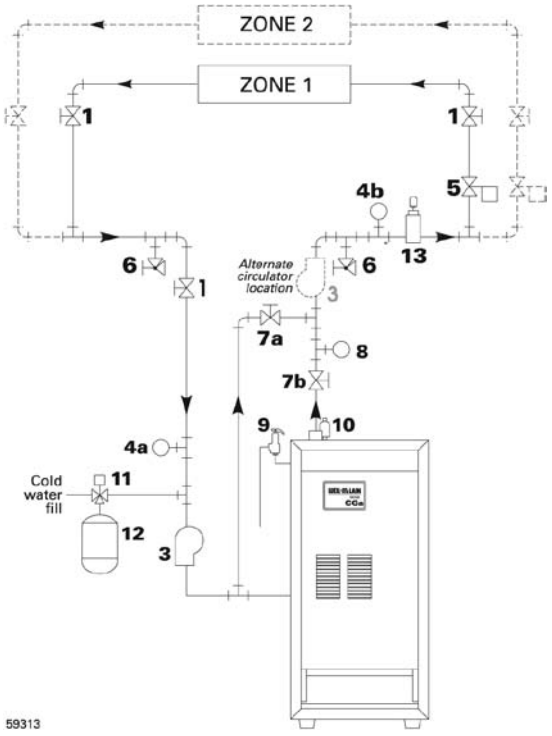


Figure 16 Boiler-bypass piping
Zoning with zone valves
(Alternative to primary/secondary piping **Figures 13 and 14**)



1 Boiler isolation (balancing) valves

2 Flow/check valve

3 System or zone circulator

4 System temperature gauges

5 Zone valve

6 Drain valve

7 System temperature valves (see instructions to the left for adjusting valves)

8 Blend temperature gauge

9 Relief valve

10 Automatic air vent (with diaphragm-type expansion tank), or connect to tank fitting (closed-type expansion tank). **DO NOT** use an automatic air vent when using closed-type expansion tank. It would allow air to leave the system, causing waterlogging of the expansion tank.

11 Fill valve

12 Diaphragm-type or bladder-type expansion tank, if used (For closed-type expansion tank, pipe from top of air separator to tank fitting as in **Figure 10.**)

13 Air separator and automatic vent, if used (Note that the fill valve must always be connected to the expansion tank, regardless of location of expansion tank, circulator or air separator.)

3d Piping — low temperature systems (continued)

SYSTEM-bypass piping method

This piping method (**Figure 17**, page 25) is called a **system-bypass** because part of the circulator flow bypasses the system (through valve **7a**). This bypassed hot water from the boiler outlet mixes with cooler system return water temperature in order to provide minimum 130°F return water to the boiler. Valve **7b** will most often be full open, but may need to be slightly closed on some low pressure drop systems in order to cause enough flow through valve **7a**.

Figure 17 is an alternative piping method that provides return water temperature control for boilers installed on **converted gravity systems** (large water content or steam systems).

DO NOT apply the piping of **Figure 17** on **radiant heating systems**. It provides no method of regulating the water temperature provided to the system and could result in excessive water temperature in the radiant tubing.

System-bypass piping as shown in **Figure 17** can be used with either zone valve or circulator zoning. When used with circulator zoning however, the boiler circulator (item **3**), must be piped as shown. It cannot be used as one of the zoning circulators.

DO NOT apply system-bypass piping if the reduced flow in the system could cause poor heat distribution. That is, system-bypass piping reduces the flow in the system and increases the water temperature supplied to the system. This can cause increased heat from radiators at the beginning of the system and reduced heat from radiators near the end of the system.

Valve adjustment

1. Start with valve **7a** fully closed and **7b** fully open.
2. Gradually open valve **7a** while closing valve **7b** until the temperature at gauge **8** reads at least 130°F at all times.
3. Valve **7a** regulates the amount of boiler supply water mixed with return water. Valve **7b** causes a pressure drop in the system needed to balance flow through valve **7a** and the system.
4. The valve adjustment should be done with the system at the coldest expected temperature (60°F for converted gravity systems or high mass radiant systems).

WARNING

Failure to **prevent low return water temperature** to the boiler could cause corrosion of the boiler sections or burners, resulting in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

Radiant heating system piping should include a means of **regulating the boiler return water temperature** and the **system supply temperature** (such as provided by an **injection pumping control**).

Boiler return water temperature will be adequately controlled using the methods shown in this manual provided the **system supply temperature** is **relatively constant.**

DO NOT apply the methods of this manual if the system is equipped with an **outdoor reset control.** Instead, **provide controls and piping** which can **regulate the boiler return water temperature** at **no less than 130°F** regardless of system supply temperature. Contact your Weil-McLain representative for suggested piping and control methods.

Failure to **prevent cold return water temperature** to the boiler could cause corrosion damage to the sections or burners, resulting in possible severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

3d Piping — low temperature systems (continued)

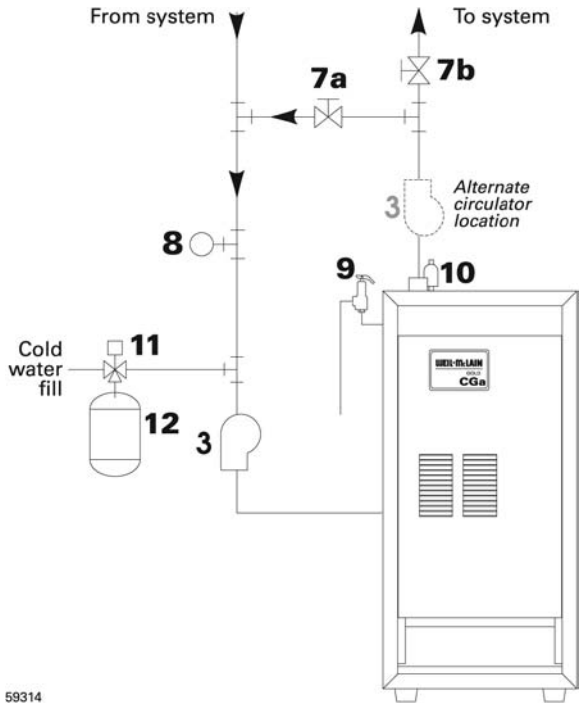


Figure 17 System-bypass piping — Zoning with zone valve or circulators, return water 130°F or higher — (Alternative to boiler-bypass piping **Figures 15 and 16,** page 23)

3 System or zone circulator

7 System temperature valves (see instructions to the left for adjusting valves)

8 Blend temperature gauge

9 Relief valve

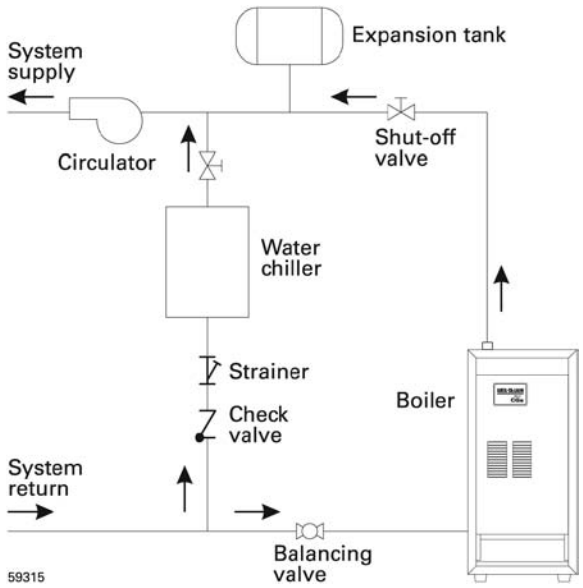
10 Automatic air vent (with diaphragm-type expansion tank), or connect to tank fitting (closed-type expansion tank). **DO NOT** use an automatic air vent when using closed-type expansion tank. It would allow air to leave the system, causing waterlogging of the expansion tank.

11 Fill valve

12 Diaphragm-type or bladder-type expansion tank, if used (For closed-type expansion tank, pipe from top of air separator to tank fitting as in **Figure 10**, page 17.)

3e Water piping — refrigeration systems

Figure 18 Piping refrigeration systems



Prevent chilled water from entering boiler

Install boiler so that chilled medium is piped in parallel with the heating boiler. Use appropriate valves to prevent chilled medium from entering boiler. See Figure 18 for typical installation of balancing valve and check valve.

If boiler is connected to heating coils located in air handling units where they can be exposed to refrigerated air, use flow control valves or other automatic means to prevent gravity circulation during cooling cycle.

4 Gas piping

Connect gas supply piping to boiler

1. Remove jacket front panel and refer to **Figure 19** to pipe gas to boiler.
   a. **Install drip leg** at inlet of gas connection to boiler. Where local utility requires drip leg to be extended to the floor, use appropriate length of pipe between cap and tee.
   b. **Install ground joint union** for servicing, when required.
   c. **Install manual shutoff valve** in gas supply piping outside boiler jacket when required by local codes or utility requirements.
   d. **In Canada** — When using manual main shutoff valve, it **must be identified** by the installer.
2. **Support piping** with hangers, not by boiler or its accessories.
3. **Purge all air** from gas supply piping.
4. Before placing boiler in operation, **check boiler and its gas connection for leaks.**
   a. **Close manual main shutoff valve** during any pressure testing at less than 13" w.c.
   b. **Disconnect boiler and gas valve from gas supply piping** during any pressure testing greater than 13" w.c.

WARNING **Do not check for gas leaks with an open flame** — Use bubble test. Failure to use bubble test or check for gas leaks can cause severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

5. **Use pipe dope compatible with propane gases.** Apply sparingly only to male threads of pipe joints so that pipe dope does not block gas flow.

WARNING **Failure to apply pipe dope** as detailed above can result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

Natural Gas:

1. Refer to **Table 4** for pipe length and diameter. Base on rated boiler input (divide by 1,000 to obtain cubic feet per hour). **Table 4** is only for gas with **specific gravity 0.60, with a pressure drop through the gas piping of 0.30" w.c.** For additional gas pipe sizing information, refer to ANSI Z223.1 (or B149.1 or B149.2 for Canadian installations).
2. Inlet pressure required at gas valve inlet:
   - Maximum: 13" w.c.
   - Minimum: 5" w.c.
   - Manifold gas pressure: 3.5" w.c.
3. Install 100% lockup gas pressure regulator in supply line **if inlet pressure exceeds 13" w.c.** Adjust for 13" w.c. maximum.

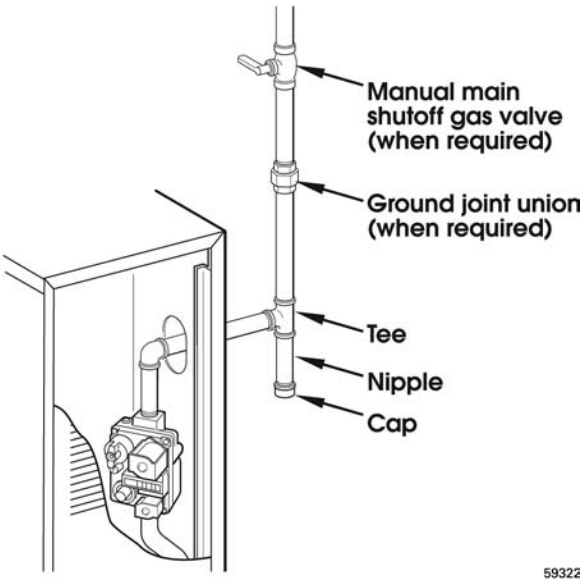
Propane Gas:

1. Contact gas supplier to size pipes, tanks and 100% lockup gas pressure regulator.
2. Adjust propane supply regulator provided by gas supplier for 13" w.c. maximum pressure.
3. Inlet pressure required at gas valve inlet:
   - Maximum: 13" w.c.
   - Minimum: 11" w.c.
   - Manifold gas pressure: 10" w.c.

Table 4 Pipe capacity for 0.60 specific gravity natural gas

Gas pipe length (feet)	Capacity of pipe for pipe size of: (Capacity in cubic feet gas per hour)				
	½"	¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
10	132	278	520	1050	1600
20	92	190	350	730	1100
30	73	152	285	590	860
40	63	130	245	500	760
50	56	115	215	440	670
75	45	93	175	360	545
100	38	79	150	305	460
150	31	64	120	250	380

Figure 19 Gas supply piping



5 Field wiring

WARNING

For your safety, **turn off electrical power supply at service entrance panel before making any electrical connections** to avoid possible electric shock hazard. Failure to do so can cause severe personal injury or death.

NOTICE

Wiring must be N.E.C. Class 1.

If rollout thermal fuse element wire as supplied with boiler must be replaced, type **200°C** wire or equivalent must be used. If other original wiring as supplied with boiler must be replaced, use only type **105°C** wire or equivalent.

Boiler must be **electrically grounded** as required by National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA 70-latest edition.

Installation must comply with:

1. National Electrical Code and any other national, state, provincial or local codes or regulations.
2. In Canada, CSA C22.1 Canadian Electrical Code Part 1, and any local codes.

Wiring connections

Boiler is shipped with controls completely wired, except spill switch and vent damper. Refer to wiring diagrams shown on page 34 for standing pilot ignition boiler or page 38 for spark-ignited pilot boiler.

Thermostat

1. Connect thermostat as shown on wiring diagram on boiler.
2. Install on inside wall away from influences of drafts, hot or cold water pipes, lighting fixtures, television, sunrays or fireplaces.
3. If thermostat has a heat anticipator, set heat anticipator in thermostat to match power requirements of equipment connected to it. If connected directly to boiler, set for 0.1 amps plus gas valve current. See information on the wiring diagram shown in **Figure 25b**, page 39. For other devices, refer to manufacturer's specifications. Wiring diagram on boiler gives setting for control module and gas valve. Also see instructions with thermostat.

Junction box (furnished)

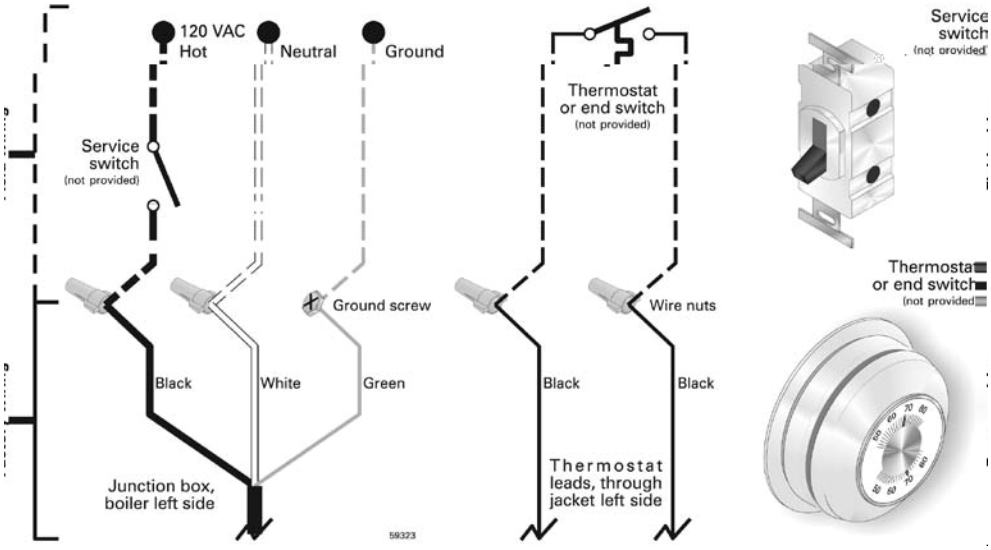
1. Connect 120 VAC power wiring (**Figure 20**).
2. Fused disconnect or service switch (15 amp. recommended) may be mounted on this box. For those installations with local codes which prohibit installation of fused disconnect or service switch on boiler, install a 2 x 4 cover plate on the boiler junction box and mount the service switch remotely as required by the code.

Wiring multiple zones

Refer to zone valve manufacturer's literature for wiring and application. A separate transformer is required to power zone valves. Zoning with circulators requires a relay for each circulator.

Figure 20

Field wiring connections — service switch and thermostat (or end switch) provided by installer



6a Start-up — preparation

Check for gas leaks

WARNING

Before starting the boiler, and during initial operation, smell near the floor and around the boiler for gas odorant or any unusual odor. Do not proceed with start-up if there is any indication of a gas leak. Repair any leak at once.

WARNING

Propane boilers only — Your propane supplier mixes an odorant with the propane to make its presence detectable. In some instances, the odorant can fade and the gas may no longer have an odor.

- Propane gas can accumulate at floor level. Smell near the floor for the gas odorant or any unusual odor. If you suspect a leak, do not attempt to light the pilot.
- Use caution when attempting to light the propane pilot. This should be done by a qualified service technician, particularly if pilot outages are common.
- Periodically check the odorant level of your gas.
- Inspect boiler and system at least yearly to make sure all gas piping is leak-tight.
- Consult your propane supplier regarding installation of a gas leak detector. There are some products on the market intended for this purpose. Your supplier may be able to suggest an appropriate device.

Determine if water treatment is needed

DANGER

Do not use **petroleum-based cleaning or sealing compounds** in boiler system. Severe damage to boiler will occur, resulting in substantial property damage.

WARNING

Eliminate all system leaks. Continual fresh makeup water will reduce boiler life. Minerals can build up in sections, reducing heat transfer, overheating cast iron, and causing section failure.

Verify water chemistry

Consult local water treatment companies for unusually hard water areas (above 7 grains hardness) or low pH water conditions (below 7.0). Boiler water pH of 7.0 to 8.5 is recommended.

Freeze protection (when used)

Use antifreeze made especially for hydronic systems. Inhibited propylene glycol is recommended.

WARNING

Do not use **ethylene glycol, automotive or undiluted antifreeze**. Severe personal injury or death can result.

1. Determine **antifreeze quantity** according to system water content. Boiler water content is listed on page 67. Remember to include expansion tank water content.
2. Follow antifreeze manufacturer's instructions.
3. A 50% solution of propylene glycol/water provides maximum protection to about -30°F.
4. Local codes may require **back flow preventer** or actual disconnect from city water supply.
5. When using antifreeze in a system with automatic fill, install a water meter to monitor water makeup. Glycol will leak before the water begins to leak, causing glycol level to drop. Added water will dilute the antifreeze, reducing the freeze protection level.

6a Start-up — preparation (continued)

Fill the system with water

1. Close manual and automatic **air vents** and boiler drain cock.
2. **Fill to correct system pressure.** Correct pressure will vary with each application. Typical cold water fill pressure for a residential system is 12 psi.
3. **Purge air** from system:
   a. Connect a hose to the purge valve (see ***drain valves***, item **6**, in suggested piping diagrams on pages 17 through 23, **Figure 9** through **Figure 16**). Route hose to an area where water can drain and be seen.
   b. Close the boiler or system isolation valve between the purge valve and fill connection to the system.
   c. Close zone isolation valves.
   d. Open quick-fill valve on cold water makeup line.
   e. Open purge valve.
   f. One zone at a time, open the isolation valves. Allow water to run through the zone, pushing out the air. Run until no noticeable air flow is present. Close the zone isolation valves and proceed with the next zone. Follow this procedure until all zones are purged.
   g. Close the quick-fill water valve and purge valve and remove the hose. Open all isolation valves. Watch that system pressure rises to correct cold-fill pressure.
   h. After the system has operated for a while, eliminate any residual air by using the manual air vents located throughout the system.
   i. If purge valves are not installed in system, open manual air vents in system one at a time, beginning with lowest floor. Close vent when water squirts out. Repeat with remaining vents.
4. Open **automatic air vent** (diaphragm-type or bladder-type expansion tank systems only) one turn.
5. Open other vents:
   a. Starting on the lowest floor, open air vents one at a time until water squirts out.
   b. Repeat with remaining vents.
6. Refill to correct pressure.

Inspect system water piping

After filling the boiler and system with water, **inspect all piping** throughout the system for leaks. If found, repair immediately. Repeat this inspection after the boiler has been started and the system has heated up.

WARNING **Leaks must be repaired at once.** Failure to do so can damage the boiler, resulting in substantial property damage.

DANGER Do not use **petroleum-based cleaning or sealing compounds** in boiler system. Severe damage to boiler will occur, resulting in substantial property damage.

Inspect base insulation

WARNING The boiler contains ceramic fiber and fiberglass materials. Use care when handling these materials per instructions on **page 68** of this manual. Failure to comply could result in severe personal injury.

WARNING **Failure to replace** damaged insulation or reposition insulation can result in a fire hazard, causing severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

Check to make sure **base insulation is secure** against all four sides of the base. If insulation is damaged or displaced, **do not** operate boiler. Replace or reposition insulation.

6b Start-up — operate boiler

WARNING

DO NOT proceed with boiler operation unless boiler and system have been filled with water and all instructions and procedures of previous manual sections have been completed. Failure to do so could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage. Before starting the boiler, do the following:

- Read manual **Section 8/9** and the **Lighting/Operating instruction** procedure (see **Table 5**, below).
- Verify the boiler and system are **full of water**.
- Verify the **Start-up preparation** procedures of **Section 6** have been completed.

Table 5 Lighting/Operating instruction location guide

Models	Standing pilot	Gas	Page	Spark-ignited pilot	Gas	Page
CGa-25 to CGa-6	Honeywell VR8200/VR8300	Natural or Propane	35	Honeywell VR8204/VR8304	Natural	40
	Robertshaw 7200	Natural	36	Robertshaw 7200	Natural	41
				White-Rodgers 36E	Natural	42
CGa-7 to CGa-8	Honeywell VR8200/VR8300	Natural or Propane	35	Honeywell VR8204/VR8304	Natural	40
	Robertshaw 7200	Natural	36	White-Rodgers 36C	Natural	43

6b Start-up — operate boiler (continued)

Start the boiler

- Follow the **Lighting/Operating Instructions** from **Section 8 or 9** to start the boiler. Remove boiler jacket door and note the gas valve manufacturer and model number. Use only the lighting/operating instruction which applies to this gas valve (see **Table 5**, page 30). (The lighting instruction label on the boiler provides the same information.)
- See **Section 6c** if boiler fails to start.

Check system and boiler

1. **Check system piping for leaks.** If found, shut down boiler and repair immediately.
2. **Vent air from system** using manual vents. Air in the system will interfere with circulation and cause heat distribution problems and noise.
3. **Inspect vent system** thoroughly for signs of deterioration from corrosion, physical damage or sagging. Verify that masonry chimney liners are in good condition, with no obstructions, and there are no openings into the chimney.
4. **Check around the boiler** for gas odor following the procedure of Section **6a** of this manual.
5. **Verify operation** per Section **6d**. Perform check-out procedure in Section **7** and fill in the **Installation and service certificate** on the same page.

WARNING **Eliminate all system leaks.** Continual fresh makeup water will reduce boiler life. Minerals can build up in sections, reducing heat transfer, overheating cast iron, and causing section failure.

WARNING If you discover evidence of any gas leak, shut down the boiler at once. Find the leak source with bubble test and repair immediately. Do not start boiler again until corrected. Failure to comply could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

DANGER Do not use **petroleum-based cleaning or sealing compounds** in boiler system. Severe damage to boiler will occur, resulting in substantial property damage.

6c Start-up — if boiler doesn't start . . .

Check for:

1. Loose connections, blown fuse or service switch off?
2. High limit switch set below boiler water temperature?
3. Thermostat set below room temperature?
4. Gas not turned on at meter or boiler?
5. Incoming gas pressure less than:

   5" w.c. for natural gas? 11" w.c. for propane gas?
6. If none of the above corrects the problem, refer to **Troubleshooting,** Section **11** of this manual.

6d Start-up — verify operation

NOTICE The boiler model suffix will be "**SPD**". For spark-ignited pilot boilers (suffix "**PID**"), see **Section 8** or **9** for operation and lighting/operating information.

Check burner flames

Pilot burner flame (Figure 21)

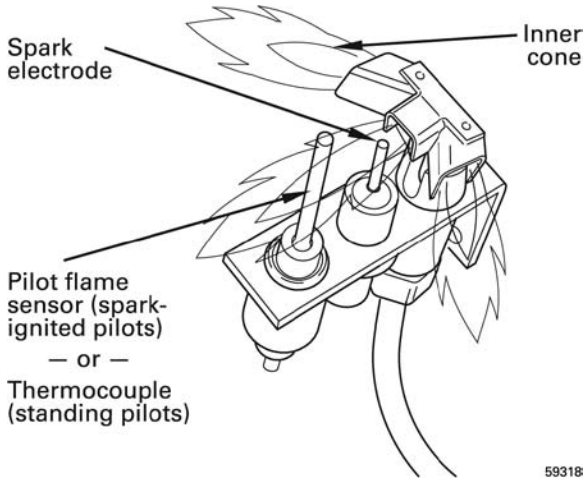
PROPER pilot flame

1. Blue flame.
2. Inner cone engulfing thermocouple (standing pilot) or pilot flame sensor (spark-ignited pilot).
3. Thermocouple or pilot flame sensor glowing cherry red.

IMPROPER pilot flame

1. Overfired — Large flame lifting or blowing past pilot flame sensor.
2. Underfired — Small flame. Inner cone not engulfing pilot flame sensor.
3. Lack of primary air — Yellow flame tip.
4. Incorrectly heated pilot flame sensor.

Figure 21 Typical pilot burner flame



Main burner flame (Figure 22)

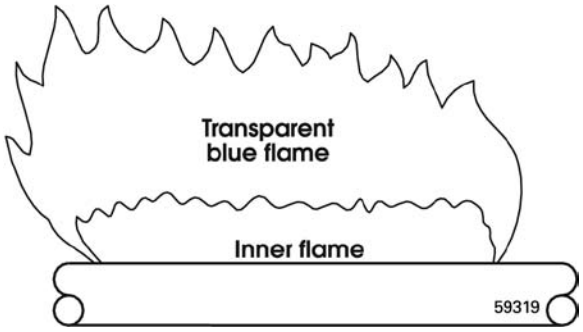
PROPER main burner flame

1. Yellow-orange streaks may appear (caused by dust).

IMPROPER main burner flame:

1. Overfired — Large flames.
2. Underfired — Small flames.
3. Lack of primary air — Yellow tipping on flames (sooting will occur).

Figure 22 Typical main burner flame



Check vent damper operation

1. **Raise room thermostat to call for heat** — Vent damper actuator will slowly open vent damper.
2. **When vent damper is fully open** — Main gas valve will open and main burners will ignite. (Spark-ignited pilot controls will first light pilot, then allow main burners to ignite.)

DANGER Vent damper must be fully open before main burners light. If vent damper does not fully open, flue products such as carbon monoxide will escape into house, causing severe personal injury or death.

3. **Lower thermostat setting** — Main burner flames will go out, then vent damper will close.
4. **Repeat Steps 2 through 4** several times to verify operation.
5. Return thermostat to normal setting.
6. Set thermostat heat anticipator setting indicated on wiring diagram.

Check vent system operation

1. Check vent system at least once a month during heating season. With boiler firing, hold candle or match below lower edge of draft hood "skirt". If flame does not blow out, but burns undisturbed, vent system is functioning properly. If flame blows out or flickers drastically, inspect vent system for obstructions or other causes of improper venting (such as exhaust fans in boiler room).

7 Check-out procedure — checklist

- ❑ Boiler and heat distribution units filled with water?
- ❑ Automatic air vent, if used, open one full turn?
- ❑ Air purged from system?
- ❑ Air purged from gas piping? Piping checked for leaks?
- ❑ Correctly sized manifold orifices installed? Refer to **Table 2**, page 12 to check size and fuel type.

DANGER Correctly sized manifold orifices must be used. Failure to do so will cause severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

- ❑ Followed lighting/operating instructions on boiler or in manual Section **8** or Section **9** for proper start-up?
- ❑ Proper burner flame observed? Refer to **Check burner flame**, manual Section **6d**.
- ❑ Test limit control — While burners are operating, move indicator on limit control below actual boiler water temperature. Burners should go off while circulator continues to operate. Raise setting on limit control above boiler water temperature and burners should reignite.
- ❑ Test additional field-installed controls — If boiler has a low water cutoff, additional high limit or other controls, test for operation as outlined by manufacturer. Burners should be operating and should go off when controls are tested. When controls are restored, burners should reignite.
- ❑ Button on spill switch pushed in?
- ❑ Test ignition system safety device:
  a. **Standing pilot** — Turn gas cock knob to **PILOT** position and extinguish pilot flame. Pilot gas flow should stop in less than 3 minutes. Put system back into operation (see Section **6**).
  b. **Spark-ignited pilot** — Connect manometer to outlet side of gas valve. Start boiler, allowing for normal start-up cycle to occur and main burners to ignite. With main burners on, manually shut off gas supply at manual main shutoff gas valve. Burners should go off. Open manual main shutoff gas valve. Manometer should confirm there is no gas flow. Pilot will relight, flame sensing element will sense pilot flame and main burners reignite.
- ❑ Set limit control(s) to system temperature requirements. Adjust balancing valves and controls to provide design temperature to system.
- ❑ For multiple zones, adjust flow so it is about the same in each zone.
- ❑ Verify thermostat heat anticipator (if available) set properly? Refer to **Field wiring**, manual Section **5**, page 27, **Thermostat(s)**.
- ❑ Cycle boiler with thermostat — Raise to highest setting and verify boiler goes through normal start-up cycle. Lower to lowest setting and verify boiler goes off.
- ❑ Measure natural gas input:
  a. Operate boiler 10 minutes.
  b. Turn off other appliances.
  c. At natural gas meter, measure time (in seconds) required to use one cubic foot of gas.
  d. Calculate gas input:

$$\frac{3600 \times 1000}{\text{number of seconds from step } \mathbf{c}} = \text{Btuh}$$

  e. Btuh calculated should approximate input rating on boiler rating label.
- ❑ Check manifold gas pressure by connecting manometer to downstream test tapping on main gas valve. Manifold pressure for natural gas should be 3.5" w.c. and for propane gas should be 10" w.c.
- ❑ Observe several operating cycles for proper operation.
- ❑ Set room thermostat to desired room temperature.
- ❑ Fill in Installation and service certificate below?
- ❑ Review all instructions shipped with this boiler with owner or maintenance person. Return instructions to envelope and give to owner or place in pocket inside front panel in boiler.

Installation and service certificate

Boiler model _____ Series _____ CP number _____ Date installed _____

Measured Btuh input _____

- ❑ Installation instructions have been followed.
- ❑ Check out sequence has been performed.
- ❑ Above information is certified to be correct.
- ❑ Information received and left with owner/maintenance person

Installer _____ (company) _____ (address) _____ (phone)

Installer's signature: _____

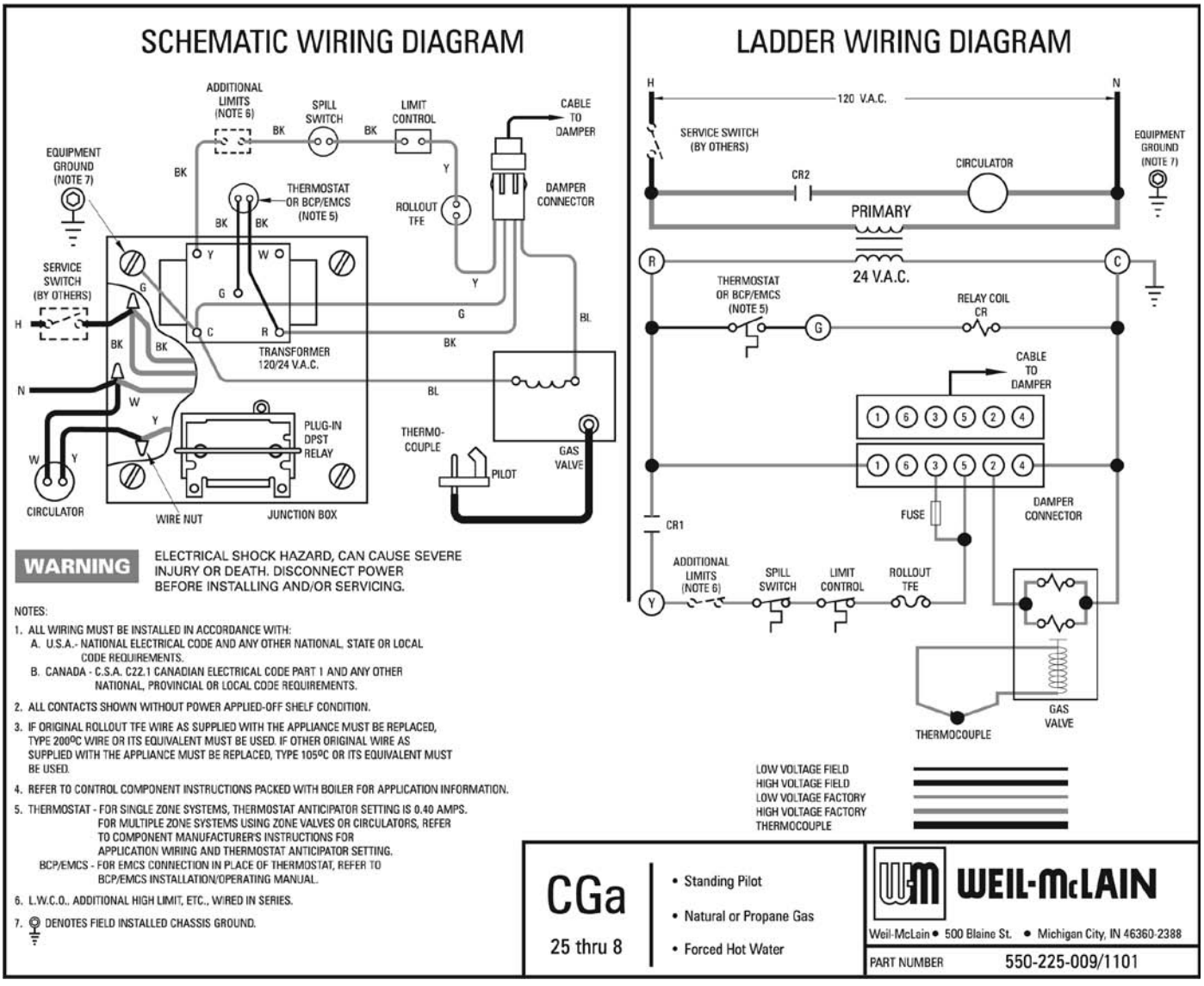
8a Operation — standing pilot boilers

NOTICE

Follow all procedures given in this manual and lighting instructions when operating the boiler. Failure to do so could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

1. **Standby mode:** After pilot is manually lit, the gas valve provides pilot gas and maintains pilot as long as the thermocouple is satisfied. If thermocouple signal drops for any reason, pilot must be manually lighted, following the **Lighting Instructions** in

Figure 23 Wiring diagram — Standing pilot system


SCHEMATIC WIRING DIAGRAM
ADDITIONAL LIMITS (NOTE 6)
SPILL SWITCH
LIMIT CONTROL
CABLE TO DAMPER
EQUIPMENT GROUND (NOTE 7)
THERMOSTAT OR BCP/EMCS (NOTE 5)
ROLLOUT TFE
DAMPER CONNECTOR
SERVICE SWITCH (BY OTHERS)
TRANSFORMER 120/24 V.A.C.
PLUG-IN DPST RELAY
THERMO-COUPLE
GAS VALVE
PILOT
CIRCULATOR
WIRE NUT
JUNCTION BOX
WARNING
ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD, CAN CAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH. DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE INSTALLING AND/OR SERVICING.
NOTES:
1. ALL WIRING MUST BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH:
A. U.S.A.- NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE AND ANY OTHER NATIONAL, STATE OR LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS.
B. CANADA - C.S.A. C22.1 CANADIAN ELECTRICAL CODE PART 1 AND ANY OTHER NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL OR LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS.
2. ALL CONTACTS SHOWN WITHOUT POWER APPLIED-OFF SHELF CONDITION.
3. IF ORIGINAL ROLLOUT TFE WIRE AS SUPPLIED WITH THE APPLIANCE MUST BE REPLACED, TYPE 200ºC WIRE OR ITS EQUIVALENT MUST BE USED. IF OTHER ORIGINAL WIRE AS SUPPLIED WITH THE APPLIANCE MUST BE REPLACED, TYPE 105ºC OR ITS EQUIVALENT MUST BE USED.
4. REFER TO CONTROL COMPONENT INSTRUCTIONS PACKED WITH BOILER FOR APPLICATION INFORMATION.
5. THERMOSTAT - FOR SINGLE ZONE SYSTEMS, THERMOSTAT ANTICIPATOR SETTING IS 0.40 AMPS. FOR MULTIPLE ZONE SYSTEMS USING ZONE VALVES OR CIRCULATORS, REFER TO COMPONENT MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION WIRING AND THERMOSTAT ANTICIPATOR SETTING.
BCP/EMCS - FOR EMCS CONNECTION IN PLACE OF THERMOSTAT, REFER TO BCP/EMCS INSTALLATION/OPERATING MANUAL.
6. L.W.C.O., ADDITIONAL HIGH LIMIT, ETC., WIRED IN SERIES.
7. DENOTES FIELD INSTALLED CHASSIS GROUND.
LADDER WIRING DIAGRAM
120 V.A.C.
SERVICE SWITCH (BY OTHERS)
CR2
CIRCULATOR
EQUIPMENT GROUND (NOTE 7)
PRIMARY
24 V.A.C.
THERMOSTAT OR BCP/EMCS (NOTE 5)
RELAY COIL CR
CABLE TO DAMPER
FUSE
DAMPER CONNECTOR
CR1
ADDITIONAL LIMITS (NOTE 6)
SPILL SWITCH
LIMIT CONTROL
ROLLOUT TFE
GAS VALVE
THERMOCOUPLE
LOW VOLTAGE FIELD
HIGH VOLTAGE FIELD
LOW VOLTAGE FACTORY
HIGH VOLTAGE FACTORY
THERMOCOUPLE
CGa
25 thru 8
• Standing Pilot
• Natural or Propane Gas
• Forced Hot Water
WEIL-McLAIN
Weil-McLain • 500 Blaine St. • Michigan City, IN 46360-2388
PART NUMBER 550-225-009/1101

8b Lighting instructions CGa-25 to CGa-8

- Standing pilot • Natural or propane gas
- Gas valve: Honeywell VR8200/VR8300

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE LIGHTING

WARNING If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

A. This appliance has a pilot, which must be lighted by hand. When lighting the pilot, follow these instructions exactly.

B. BEFORE LIGHTING, smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor. See below.

C. Use only your hand to push down the reset button or turn the gas control knob. Never use tools. If the knob or reset button will not operate by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

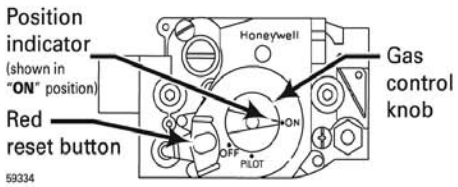
D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control, which has been under water.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. STOP! Read the safety information above on this label.
2. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
3. Turn off all electrical power to the appliance.
4. Remove front panel.
5. Turn gas control knob clockwise ↷ to "OFF."



6. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor. If you smell gas, STOP! Follow "B" in the safety information above. If you don't smell gas, go to the next step.
7. Remove access panel located above burners.
8. Find pilot – follow metal tube from gas control. The pilot is between two burners behind the access panel.

9. Turn gas control knob counterclockwise ↶ to "PILOT."
10. Push in red reset button and hold. Immediately light the pilot with a match. Continue to hold reset button in for about one (1) minute after the pilot is lit.
11. Release reset button. Pilot should remain lit. If pilot goes out, repeat steps 5 through 11.
    - If reset button stays depressed after release, stop and immediately call your service technician or gas supplier.
    - If the pilot will not stay lit after several tries, turn the gas control knob clockwise ↷ to "OFF" and call your service technician or gas supplier.
12. Replace access panel.
13. Turn gas control knob counterclockwise ↶ to "ON."
14. Turn on all electric power to the appliance.
15. Set thermostat to desired setting.
16. Replace front panel.

TO TURN OFF GAS TO THE APPLIANCE

1. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
2. Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
3. Remove front panel.
4. Turn gas control knob clockwise ↷ to "OFF."
5. Replace front panel.

550-223-038(0906)

8b Lighting instructions CGa-25 to CGa-8

- Standing pilot • Natural gas
- Gas valve: Robertshaw 7200

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE LIGHTING

WARNING If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

A. This appliance has a pilot, which must be lighted by hand. When lighting the pilot, follow these instructions exactly.

B. BEFORE LIGHTING, smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor. See below.

C. Use only your hand to depress or move the selector arm. Never use tools. If the selector arm will not depress or move by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control, which has been under water.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

[redacted]

9a Operation — spark-ignited pilot boilers

NOTICE Follow all procedures given in this manual and operating instructions when operating the boiler. Failure to do so could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

1. **Standby:** With no call for heat, the vent damper and circulator are de-energized. No gas flows to pilot or main gas valve.
2. **Call for heat** (thermostat circuit closes):
   a. Vent damper and circulator energized if pilot status acceptable. Vent damper drives open. When vent damper end switch makes circuit, ignition control begins pilot ignition attempt.
   b. Ignition control checks for false flame signal: If ignition control senses pilot signal when no pilot gas should be present, control will lockout, requiring reset procedure as given in **Figure 24.**
3. **Pilot ignition:** Control module sparks the pilot and opens pilot valve in main gas valve.
   a. If pilot does light and control module senses flame current, spark generator is turned off and main valve opens.
   b. If pilot does not light within 15 seconds, pilot valve is closed and spark generator is turned off. Control module waits 5 minutes, then attempts to ignite pilot again. This cycle will continue indefinitely if pilot ignition control does not sense pilot flame.
4. **Main burner operation:**
   a. Control module monitors pilot flame current. If signal is lost, main valve closes, spark generator activates and sequence returns to step 4.
   b. If power is interrupted, control system shuts off pilot and main gas valves and restarts at step 1 when power is restored.
   c. In the event the limit control shuts down the boiler — The control module closes the main gas valve, but keeps the circulator operating and the vent damper open.
5. **Thermostat satisfied** (thermostat circuit opens) — Pilot and main gas valves are closed — Vent damper is de-energized, and cycles to closed position. Circulator is shut off.
6. Boiler is now in the standby mode.
7. Thermostat anticipator setting: Set thermostat heat anticipator as instructed in **Figure 25b**, page 39.

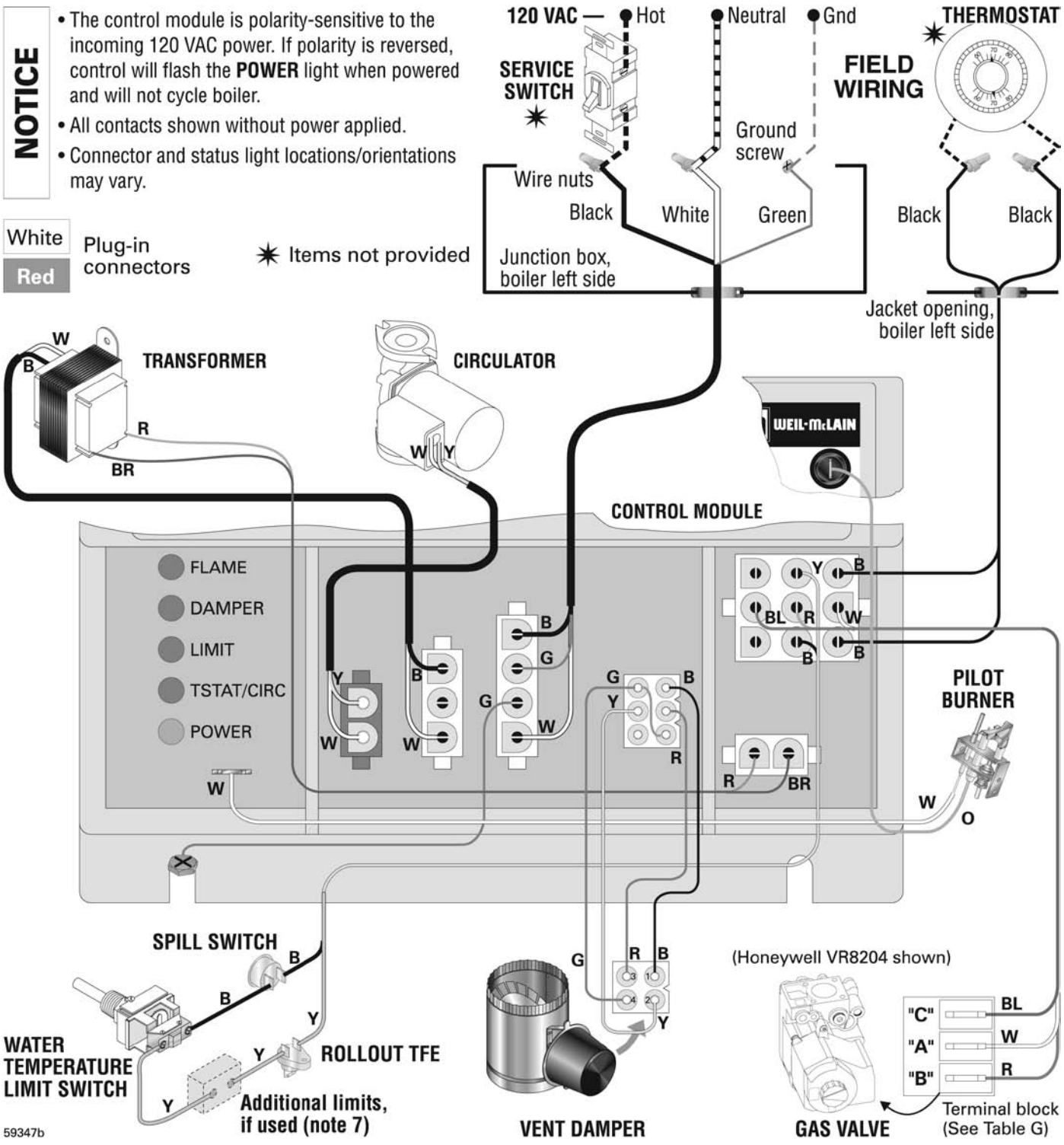
Figure 24 Ignition control module sequence of operation — status light indications

Steps (Following step 7, cycle goes back to step 1.)	Call for heat?	POWER	TSTAT CIRC	LIMIT	DAMPER	FLAME	Timing
1. **Standby** · Waiting for call for heat	NO						—
2. **Call for heat** · Circulator on	YES						—
3. **Limit circuit** · Limit controls closed	YES						—
4. **Damper circuit** · Damper proven open	YES						—
5. **Pilot flame proven** * · Gas valve open · Pilot remains on · Boiler producing heat	YES						15 sec
6. **Limit cycle** · Limit circuit open · Gas valve closed	YES						—
7. **Flame outage** * · Flame out · Boiler recycles	YES						—
8. **Thermostat satisfied** · Circulator off	NO						15 sec
9. **Circulator exercise routine** · Circulator turns on for 30 seconds if boiler not operated for 30 days	NO						30 sec
	or = "ON"				= "OFF"		

* If pilot flame is not proven in 15 seconds, control module will flash the FLAME light, but will continue indefinitely with attempts to light the pilot burner. The control module will not lockout on a failure to establish flame. It will lockout if line voltage polarity is reversed, stray voltage is sensed on thermostat line, or if flame is sensed when it shouldn't be there.
The boiler will reset after these lockouts if any of the following occurs:
• 1 hour waiting period • Opening and closing of thermostat circuit • Removal of 120 VAC power for at least 45 seconds. 59340

9a Operation — spark-ignited pilot system (continued)

Figure 25a Schematic wiring diagram — Spark-ignited pilot system



9a Operation — spark-ignited pilot system (continued)

Figure 25b Ladder wiring diagram — Spark-ignited pilot system

WARNING Electrical shock hazard — can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect power before installing or servicing.

Legend for ladder wiring diagram

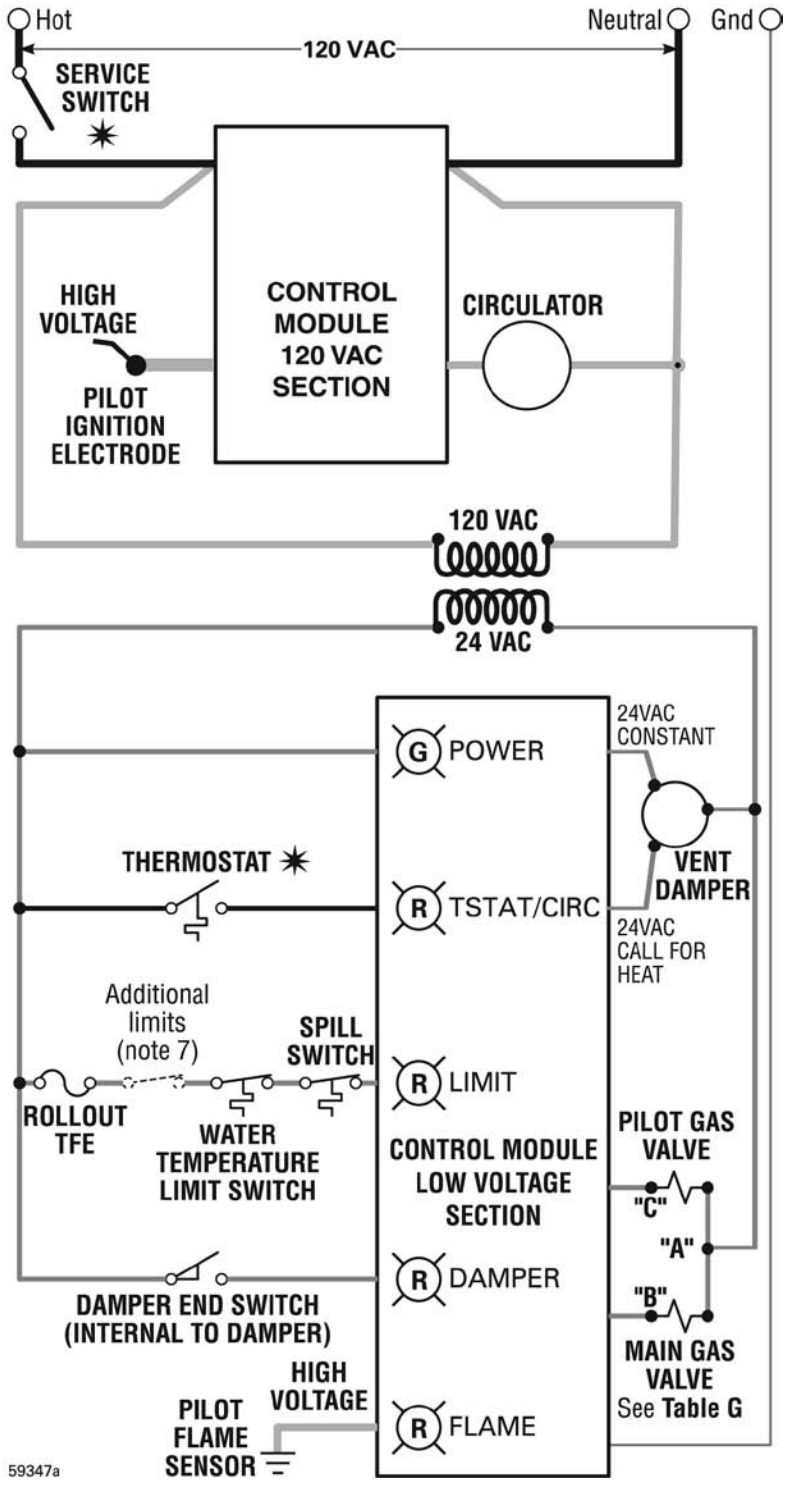
- 120 VAC field wiring
- Low voltage field wiring
- 120 VAC factory wiring
- Low voltage factory wiring
- High voltage spark ignition wiring
- Ground connectors

Table G: Gas valve terminals and anticipator settings

Gas valve	"A"	"B"	"C"	Anticipator amps
Honeywell VR8204	MV/PV	MV	PV	0.6
Honeywell VR8304	MV/PV	MV	PV	0.8
Robertshaw 7200	C	M	P	0.55
White-Rodgers 36C	2–4 *	1	3	0.7

* Terminals 2–4 are factory-jumpered on the White-Rodgers 36C gas valve.

1. All wiring must be installed in accordance with:
   A. U.S.A. — N.E.C. And any other national, state, or local code requirements.
   B. Canada — C.S.A. C22.1 C.E.C. Part 1 and any other national, provincial, or local code requirements.
2. Pilot lead wires are not field replaceable. Replace pilot assembly if necessary.
3. If any of the original wire as supplied with the appliance must be replaced, use minimum 105°C wire or equivalent. Exception — wires to a rollout TFE must be 200°C or equivalent.
4. Thermostat anticipator setting (single zone) — see Table G for anticipator setting, depending on which gas valve is installed in boiler.
5. For multiple zoning, use either zone valves or circulators. Refer to the component manufacturer's instructions and this manual for application and wiring suggestions.
6. Refer to control component instructions packed with the boiler for application information.
7. Wire any additional limit controls (low water cutoff, additional high limit, etc.) in series with boiler limit control as shown.



9b Operating instructions CGa-25 to CGa-8

- Spark pilot • Natural gas
- Gas valve: Honeywell VR8204/VR8304

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING

WARNING If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

A. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the pilot. Do not try to light the pilot by hand.

B. BEFORE OPERATING, smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor. See below.

C. Use only your hand to turn the gas control knob. Never use tools. If the knob will not turn by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

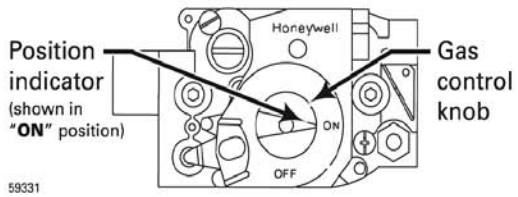
D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control, which has been under water.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. STOP! Read the safety information above on this label.
2. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
3. Turn off all electrical power to the appliance.
4. Remove front panel.
5. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the pilot. Do not try to light the pilot by hand.
6. Turn gas control knob clockwise ↷ to "OFF."



7. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor. If you smell gas, STOP! Follow "B" in the safety information above. If you don't smell gas, go to the next step.
8. Turn gas control knob counterclockwise ↶ to "ON."
9. Turn on all electric power to the appliance.
10. Set thermostat to desired setting.
11. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "To Turn Off Gas To The Appliance" and call your service technician or gas supplier.
12. Replace front panel.

TO TURN OFF GAS TO THE APPLIANCE

1. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
2. Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
3. Remove front panel.
4. Turn gas control knob clockwise ↷ to "OFF." Do not force.
5. Replace front panel.

550-223-041(0906)

9b Operating instructions CGa-25 to CGa-6

- Spark pilot • Natural gas
- Gas valve: Robertshaw 7200

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING

WARNING If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

A. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the pilot. Do not try to light the pilot by hand.

B. BEFORE OPERATING, smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor. See below.

C. Use only your hand to depress or move the selector arm. Never use tools. If the selector arm will not depress or move by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

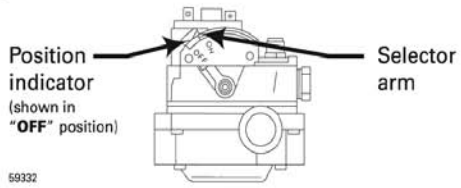
D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control, which has been under water.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. STOP! Read the safety information above on this label.
2. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
3. Turn off all electrical power to the appliance.
4. Remove front panel.
5. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the pilot. Do not try to light the pilot by hand.
6. Depress and move selector arm left ↶ to "OFF." Note: Selector arm cannot be moved to "OFF" unless selector arm is depressed slightly. Do not force.



7. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor. If you smell gas, STOP! Follow "B" in the safety information above. If you don't smell gas, go to the next step.
8. Move selector arm right ↷ to "ON."
9. Turn on all electric power to the appliance.
10. Set thermostat to desired setting.
11. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "To Turn Off Gas To The Appliance" and call your service technician or gas supplier.
12. Replace front panel.

TO TURN OFF GAS TO THE APPLIANCE

1. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
2. Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
3. Remove front panel.
4. Depress and move selector arm to "OFF." Do not force.
5. Replace front panel.

550-223-044(0906)

9b Operating instructions CGa-25 to CGa-6

- Spark pilot • Natural gas
- Gas valve: White-Rodgers 36E

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING

WARNING If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

A. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the pilot. Do not try to light the pilot by hand.

B. BEFORE OPERATING, smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor. See below.

C. Use only your hand to turn the gas control knob. Never use tools. If the knob will not turn by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

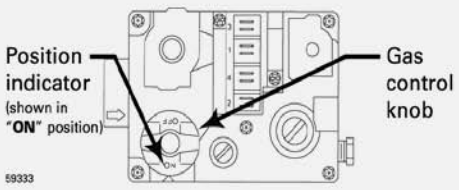
D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control, which has been under water.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. STOP! Read the safety information above on this label.
2. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
3. Turn off all electrical power to the appliance.
4. Remove front panel.
5. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the pilot. Do not try to light the pilot by hand.
6. Turn gas control knob clockwise ↷ to "OFF."



7. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor. If you smell gas, STOP! Follow "B" in the safety information above. If you don't smell gas, go to the next step.
8. Turn gas control knob counterclockwise ↶ to "ON."
9. Turn on all electric power to the appliance.
10. Set thermostat to desired setting.
11. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "To Turn Off Gas To The Appliance" and call your service technician or gas supplier.
12. Replace front panel.

TO TURN OFF GAS TO THE APPLIANCE

1. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
2. Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
3. Remove front panel.
4. Turn gas control knob clockwise ↷ to "OFF." Do not force.
5. Replace front panel.

550-223-042(0906)

9b Operating instructions CGa-7 to CGa-8

- Spark pilot • Natural gas
- Gas valve: White-Rodgers 36C

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING

WARNING If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

A. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the pilot. Do not try to light the pilot by hand.

B. BEFORE OPERATING, smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor. See below.

C. Use only your hand to depress or turn the gas control knob. Never use tools. If the knob will not depress or turn by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

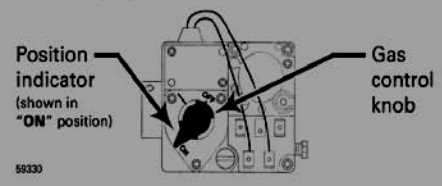
D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control, which has been under water.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. STOP! Read the safety information above on this label.
2. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
3. Turn off all electrical power to the appliance.
4. Remove front panel.
5. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the pilot. Do not try to light the pilot by hand.
6. Depress gas control knob slightly and turn clockwise ↷ to "OFF." Note: Knob cannot be turned to "OFF" unless knob is depressed slightly. Do not force.



7. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor. If you smell gas, STOP! Follow "B" in the safety information above. If you don't smell gas, go to the next step.
8. Turn gas control knob counterclockwise ↶ to "ON."
9. Turn on all electric power to the appliance.
10. Set thermostat to desired setting.
11. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "To Turn Off Gas To The Appliance" and call your service technician or gas supplier.
12. Replace front panel.

TO TURN OFF GAS TO THE APPLIANCE

1. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
2. Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
3. Remove front panel.
4. Depress gas control knob slightly and turn clockwise ↷ to "OFF." Do not force.
5. Replace front panel.

550-223-043(0906)

10a Service and maintenance — schedule

VERIFY PROPER OPERATION AFTER SERVICING

Table 6 Service and maintenance schedules (service technician and user)

Service technician (see following pages for instructions)		Owner maintenance (see CGa User's Information Manual for instructions)	
ANNUAL START-UP	**Inspect:** • Reported problems • Boiler area • Air openings • Flue gas vent system • Pilot and main burner flames • Water piping • Boiler heating surfaces • Burners and base **Service:** • Oiled-bearing circulators **Start-up:** • Perform start-up per manual **Check/test:** • Gas piping • Cold fill and operating pressures • Air vents and air elimination • Limit controls and cutoffs • Expansion tank • Boiler relief valve **Review:** • Review with owner	Daily	• Check boiler area • Check air openings • Check boiler pressure/ temperature gauge
		Monthly	• Check boiler interior piping • Check venting system • Check air vents • Check boiler relief valve • Check automatic air vents (if used)
		Periodically	• Test low water cutoff (if used)
		Every 6 months	• Operate relief valve
		End of season	• Shut down procedure

WARNING Follow the **Service and maintenance** procedures given throughout this manual and in component literature shipped with the boiler. Failure to perform the service and maintenance could result in damage to the boiler or system. Failure to follow the directions in this manual and component literature could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

10b Service & maintenance — annual start-up

WARNING The boiler should be **inspected and started annually**, at the beginning of the heating season, **only by a qualified service technician**. In addition, the maintenance and care of the boiler designated in **Table 6**, page 44, and explained on the following pages must be performed to assure maximum boiler efficiency and reliability. Failure to service and maintain the boiler and system could result in equipment failure.

WARNING **Eliminate all system or boiler leaks.** Continual fresh makeup water will reduce boiler life. Minerals can build up in sections, reducing heat transfer, overheating cast iron, and causing section failure. Leaking water may also cause severe property damage.

DANGER Do not use **petroleum-based cleaning or sealing compounds** in boiler system. Severe damage to boiler will occur, resulting in substantial property damage.

WARNING Electrical shock hazard — **Turn off power to the boiler before any service operation** on the boiler except as noted otherwise in this instruction manual. Failure to turn off electrical power could result in electrical shock, causing severe personal injury or death.

❑ Inspect . . .

Reported problems

Inspect any problems reported by owner and correct before proceeding.

Boiler area

1. Verify that boiler area is free of any **combustible materials**, gasoline and other flammable vapors and liquids.
2. Verify that boiler area (and air intake) is free of any of the **contaminants** listed in **Table 1** on page 9 of this manual. If any of these are present in the boiler intake air vicinity, they must be removed. If they cannot be removed, install combustion air piping to the boiler in accordance with national, provincial or local codes.

Air openings

1. Verify that combustion and ventilation air openings to the boiler room and/or building are open and **unobstructed**. Check operation and wiring of automatic combustion air dampers, if used.
2. Verify that boiler vent discharge and air intake are **clean and free of obstructions**.

Flue gas vent system

1. **Visually inspect entire flue gas venting system** for blockage, deterioration or leakage. Repair any joints that show signs of leakage in accordance with vent manufacturer's instructions.
2. Verify that masonry chimneys are lined, lining is in good condition, and there are not openings into the chimney.

WARNING **Failure to inspect** for the above conditions and have them repaired can result in severe personal injury or death.

Pilot and main burner flames

1. Visually inspect pilot burner and main burner flames as directed under Section **6d**, page 32 of this manual.

Water piping

1. Check the boiler interior piping and all system piping for signs of leaks.
2. Repair any leaks before proceeding.

10b Service & maintenance – annual start-up (cont.)

❑ Inspect . . .

Boiler heating surfaces

1. Disconnect the vent pipe at the boiler draft hood and remove draft hood after turning off power to the boiler.
2. Use a bright light to inspect the boiler flue collector and heating surfaces.
3. If the vent pipe or boiler interior surfaces show evidence of soot, follow **Cleaning boiler heating surfaces** in this manual section. Remove the flue collector and clean the boiler if necessary after closer inspection of boiler heating surfaces.
4. If there is evidence of rusty scale deposits on boiler surfaces, check the water piping and control system to make sure the boiler return water temperature is properly maintained (per this manual).
5. Reconnect vent and draft hood. Replace all boiler components before returning to service.
6. Check inside and around boiler for evidence of any leaks from the boiler. If found, locate source of leaks and repair.Burners and base

WARNING The boiler contains ceramic fiber and fiberglass materials. Use care when handling these materials per instructions on **page 68** of this manual. Failure to comply could result in severe personal injury.

WARNING If insulation is damaged or displaced, do not operate the boiler. Replace or reposition insulation as necessary. Failure to replace damaged insulation can result in a fire hazard, causing severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

1. After turning off power to the boiler, remove the jacket door and base access panel (**Figure 32**, item **4**, page 62).
2. Inspect burners and all other components in the boiler base.
3. If burners must be cleaned, raise rear of each burner to release from support slot, slide forward and remove. Then brush and vacuum the burners thoroughly, making sure all ports are free of debris. Carefully replace all burners, making sure burner with pilot bracket is replaced in its original position and all burners are upright (ports up).
4. Inspect the base insulation.
   a. Pay attention to the **WARNINGS** on page 68 regarding working with insulation materials.
   b. Verify that the insulation is intact and secure against all four sides of the base.

❑ Service . . .

Oiled-bearing circulators

1. The circulator shipped with the CGa boiler is water-lubricated. No oiling is required.
2. Check other circulators in the system. Oil any circulators requiring oil, following circulator manufacturer's instructions. Over-oiling will damage the circulator.

❑ Start-up . . .

1. Perform all start-up procedures given in Section **6** of this manual.
2. Verify **cold fill pressure** is correct and that fill system is working properly.
3. Verify **antifreeze level** (if used) is at the right concentration and that inhibitor level is correct.
4. **Check gas piping**, per manual Sections **4** and **6**, verifying no indications of leakage and all piping and connections are in good condition.
5. Read the **Lighting or Operating instructions** (manual Section **8 or 9**) applying to the boiler.
6. Start the boiler following appropriate **Lighting or Operating instructions** (manual Section **8 or 9**).

10b Service & maintenance – annual start-up (cont.)

❑ Check/test

Gas piping

1. Sniff near floor and around boiler area for any indication of a **gas leak**.
2. **Test gas piping using bubble test,** per Section **4** of this manual, if there is any indication of a leak.

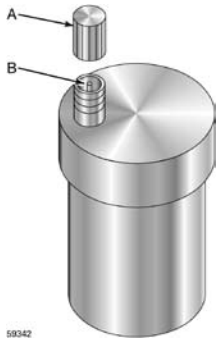
Cold fill and operating pressures

1. While the system is cold, note the **pressure reading** on the boiler pressure/temperature gauge. Verify that cold fill pressure is correct.
2. **Watch the pressure** as the boiler and system heat up to ensure pressure rise is normal. Too high a rise would indicate a waterlogged or undersized expansion tank.

Air vents and air elimination

1. Inspect automatic air vents (if used). Also inspect air separators to ensure they are operational.
2. The cap must be unscrewed one turn to allow air to escape.
3. See **Figure 26**. If the air vent is leaking, remove cap **A** and briefly push valve **B** and then release to clean the valve seat.
4. Replace cap **A** by twisting all the way onto valve **B** and then unscrewing one turn.

Figure 26 Automatic air vent, typical



Limit controls and cutoffs

1. Inspect and test the boiler limit control. Verify operation by turning control set point below boiler temperature. Boiler should cycle off. Return dial to original setting.
2. Inspect and test additional limit controls or low water cutoffs installed on system.

Expansion tank

1. Expansion tanks provide space for water to move in an out as the heating system water expands due to temperature increase or contracts as the water cools. Tanks may be open, closed or diaphragm or bladder type. See Section **3** of this manual for suggested best location of expansion tanks and air eliminators.

   Open-type — located above highest radiator or baseboard unit, usually in the attic or closet. Has a gauge glass and overflow pipe to a drain.

   Closed-type — welded gas tight and located above boiler. Tank is partially filled with water, leaving an air cushion for expansion.

   - Make sure this type of tank is fitted with a **tank fitting**, such as the B & G ***Tank-Trol*** or Taco ***Taco-Trol***. This fitting reduces gravity circulation of air-saturated tank water back to the system and prevents the air from bubbling up through the water as it returns from the system.
   - **Do not use automatic air vents in systems with closed-type tanks.** The air will escape from the system instead of returning to the tank. Eventually, the tank will waterlog and no longer control pressurization. The boiler relief valve will weep frequently.

   Diaphragm- or bladder-type — welded gas tight with a rubber membrane to separate the tank pressurizing air and the water. May be located at any point in the system, but most often found near the boiler.

   - Systems with this type of expansion tank require at least one **automatic air vent**, preferably located on top of an air eliminator, as shown in examples in manual Section **3**.

2. If relief valve has tended to weep frequently, the expansion tank may be waterlogged or undersized.

   Closed-type tank — tank is most likely waterlogged. Install a tank fitting if not already installed. Then check fill lctualText6C 1T/Sp41 BDC ( )TjEMC 1.08

10b Service & maintenance – annual start-up (cont.)

WARNING

Safety relief valves should be **reinspected AT LEAST ONCE EVERY THREE YEARS**, by a licensed plumbing contractor or authorized inspection agency, to ensure that the product has not been affected by corrosive water conditions and to ensure that the valve and discharge line have not been altered or tampered with illegally. Certain naturally occurring conditions may corrode the valve or its components over time, rendering the valve inoperative. Such conditions are not detectable unless the valve and its components are physically removed and inspected. This inspection must only be conducted by a plumbing contractor or authorized inspection agency — not by the owner. Failure to reinspect the boiler relief valve as directed could result in unsafe pressure buildup, which can result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

WARNING

Following installation, the **valve lever must be operated AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR** to ensure that waterways are clear. Certain naturally occurring mineral deposits may adhere to the valve, rendering it inoperative. When manually operating the lever, water will discharge and precautions must be taken to avoid contact with hot water and to avoid water damage. Before operating lever, check to see that a discharge line is connected to this valve directing the flow of hot water from the valve to a proper place of disposal otherwise severe personal injury may result. **If no water flows, valve is inoperative.** Shut down boiler until a new relief valve has been installed.

❑ Check/test (continued)

Boiler relief valve

1. Inspect the relief valve and lift the lever to verify flow as in the following warnings, excerpted from a relief valve manufacturer's warning label. Before operating any relief valve, ensure that it is piped with its discharge in a safe area to avoid severe scald potential. Read manual Section **3** before proceeding further.
2. After following the above warning directions, if the relief valve weeps or will not seat properly, replace the relief valve. Ensure that the reason for relief valve weeping is the valve and not over-pressurization of the system due to expansion tank waterlogging or undersizing.

Figure 27 Relief valve, typical

❑ Review with owner

1. Review the **User's Information Manual** with the owner.
2. Emphasize the need to perform the maintenance schedule specified in the **User's Information Manual** (and in this manual as well).
3. Remind the owner of the need to call in a licensed contractor should the boiler or system exhibit any unusual behavior.
4. Remind the owner to follow the proper shutdown procedure and to schedule an annual start-up at the beginning of the next heating season.

10b Service & maintenance – annual start-up (cont.)

❑ Cleaning boiler heating surfaces

WARNING

The boiler contains ceramic fiber and fiberglass materials. Use care when handling these materials per instructions on **page 68** of this manual. Failure to comply could result in severe personal injury.

1. Shut down boiler:
   - Follow "**To Turn Off Gas to Appliance**" instructions on boiler and **Lighting or Operating instructions**.
   - Do not drain boiler unless it will be exposed to freezing temperatures. If using antifreeze in system, do not drain.
2. Follow shutdown procedure.
3. Remove venting system connection to boiler.
4. Remove top jacket panel. Turn back insulation.
5. Remove flue collector. Clean sealant from assembly and sections.
6. Remove radiation plates hanging between sections.
7. Remove burners from base. Brush and vacuum burners to remove all dust and lint. Verify that all burner ports are free of debris.
8. Place newspapers in base of boiler to collect soot.
9. Clean between sections with wire flue brush.
10. Remove newspaper and soot. Vacuum or brush base and surrounding area.
11. Reinstall radiation plates.
12. Replace collector box/transition assembly. Seal with sealant. Obtain gas-tight seal to prevent flue gas spillage and carbon monoxide emissions, resulting in severe personal injury or death.
13. Replace insulation and jacket top panel.
14. Start up boiler following Section **6** of this manual and the boiler **Lighting or Operating instructions** (Section **8b** or **9b**). Excessive sooting indicates improper gas combustion. If found, check for proper combustion and make any necessary adjustments.

11a Troubleshooting — procedure

WARNING Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation.

WARNING Never jumper (bypass) rollout thermal fuse element or any other device except for momentary testing as outlined in **Troubleshooting Charts**. Severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage can result.

WARNING Burner access panel must be in position during boiler operation to prevent momentary flame rollout on ignition of main flame. Severe personal injury or substantial property damage will result.

NOTICE See pages 50 through 59 for additional troubleshooting information.

Before troubleshooting:

1. Have the following items:
   a. Voltmeter that can check 120 VAC and 24 VAC.
   b. Microammeter with a minimum scale range of 0-25.
   c. Continuity checker.
   d. U-tube manometer.
2. Check for 120 VAC (minimum 102 VAC to maximum 132 VAC) to boiler.
3. Make sure thermostat is calling for heat and contacts (including appropriate zone controls) are closed. Check for 24 VAC between thermostat wire nuts and ground.

11a Troubleshooting — procedure (continued)

Check the following:

1. Wire connectors to control module are securely plugged in at module and originating control.

2. Gas pressures:
   a. With boiler off — 13" w.c. maximum natural or propane gas pressure upstream of gas valve.
   b. With boiler on:
      - 5" w.c. minimum natural gas pressure or 11" w.c. propane gas pressure upstream of gas valve.
      - 3.5" w.c. minimum natural gas pressure or 10" w.c. propane gas pressure downstream tapping on gas valve — Can be adjusted by regulator on gas valve.

In event of vent damper failure:

Effikal or Field Controls damper

If troubleshooting chart recommends replacing actuator and actuator is not immediately available, damper blade can be fixed in an open position to allow boiler operation. Manually turning blade can cause actuator damage. Follow these instructions only in case of no heat or damper actuator malfunction.

1. Move damper service switch to **Hold Damper Open** position. Apply call for heat to boiler. Damper blade should then rotate to open position and boiler will fire.
2. If step 1 does not open damper, manually rotate damper blade to open position using wrench or pliers on flat shaft between damper and actuator. Boiler will fire. Verify that damper service switch is in **Hold Damper Open** position. (**Figure 28**)
3. **Do not leave vent damper permanently in this position.** Replace actuator immediately. If vent damper is left in open position, boiler will not operate at published efficiencies.

Johnson Controls damper

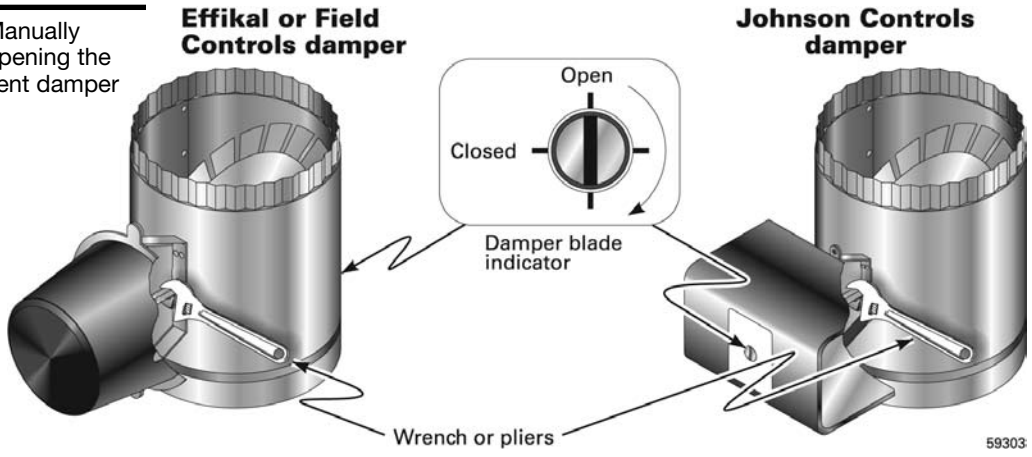
If troubleshooting chart recommends replacing actuator and actuator is not immediately available, damper blade can be fixed in an open position to allow boiler operation. Follow these instructions only in case of no heat or damper actuator malfunction. See **Figure 28**.

1. Turn off power to boiler.

WARNING Failure to turn off power to boiler can result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

2. Refer to vent damper manufacturer's instructions for procedure to fix vent damper in open position.
3. Turn on power to boiler.
4. Using wrench or pliers on flat shaft section, manually rotate damper blade until green light turns on. Boiler will fire. (**Figure 28**)
5. Do not leave vent damper permanently in this position. Replace actuator immediately. If vent damper is left in open position, boiler will not operate at published efficiencies.

Figure 28 Manually opening the vent damper



WARNING • Verify proper operation after servicing. • See vent damper manufacturer's instructions packed with vent damper for additional information. Failure to comply could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

11b Troubleshooting — standing pilot boilers

CHART 1 — Standing pilot — Boiler will not fire

Is damper harness securely plugged in at both ends?
- No → Secure connections.
- Yes →

Is 24VAC present across transformer terminals **C** & **Y**?
- No → Check for loose wire connections or bad relay on transformer.
- Yes →

Is 24VAC present across transformer terminal **C** and yellow wire on vent damper connector?
- No → Check for open thermostat, LWCO, high limit, spill switch or rollout thermal fuse element contacts or check for loose wire connections.

  DANGER If LWCO, spill switch or rollout thermal fuse element contacts are open, determine cause and correct condition. Failure to do so will cause severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.
- Yes →

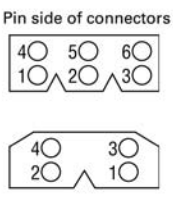
Is vent damper rotated open?
- No → Check/repair out of round stack section. Does vent damper rotate open?
  - No → Replace actuator. Retest.
  - Yes →
- Yes →

Is 24VAC present across gas valve terminals?
- No → Open thermostat contacts for 30 seconds. Vent damper will rotate to closed position. Close thermostat contacts. Vent damper will rotate to open position. Is 24VAC present across gas valve terminals?
  - No → Check continuity of each wire in damper harness. Does continuity exist for each wire? See Table below.
    - No → Replace damper wiring harness. Retest.
    - Yes → Remove damper harness from damper harness plug. TEMPORARILY install jumper between terminal **2** and terminal **5** on damper plug in boiler wiring harness. See figure, right. Does boiler fire?
      - No → Replace gas valve. Retest.
      - Yes → Replace damper actuator. Retest.
  - Yes →
- Yes →

Is main flame on now?
- No → Is gas valve cock turned to ON position?
  - No → Turn gas valve cock to ON position. Retest.
  - Yes → Replace gas valve. Retest.
- Yes → Retest

Damper harness Continuity Table

6 Pin Molex Pin Number	4 Pin Molex Pin Number
1	1
2	3
3	4
4	N/C
5	2
6	N/C



11c Troubleshooting — spark-pilot boilers

NOTICE

The information on this page and pages 53 through 59 apply only to spark-ignited pilot CGa boilers. These boilers are equipped with an ignition control module that has indicator lights to show control status. Charts **2** through **7**, pages 54-59, help you identify problems based on indicator light conditions.

Figure 29 CGa Ignition control module

Control module

WARNING

Solder or water splatter between plugs and circuit board can cause improper operation of control module. Place a shield over the boiler internal controls and components during installation. Failure to comply could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

NOTICE

Make sure **ground wiring** is installed per wiring diagram. Good grounding is extremely important for proper operation.

Control indicator lights — LOCKOUT modes

See **Charts 1** through **7** in this section for detailed troubleshooting procedures.

To reset control after a lockout, turn off power at the 120 VAC service switch or turn down all thermostats. Wait 45 seconds. Then restore power or call for heat.

POWER light flashing alone

Usually indicates reversed polarity of 120 VAC power wires.

POWER and TSTAT CIRC lights flashing

Usually indicates stray voltage on external thermostat circuit wires (usually due to miswired 3-wire zone valve).

POWER and DAMPER lights flashing

Usually indicates damper circuit is closed when it should not be, or damper failed to close within 5 minutes.

POWER and FLAME lights flashing

Usually indicates false flame sense or flame sensed when it shouldn't be there.

Control indicator lights — NON-LOCKOUT modes

POWER light on and FLAME light flashing

Usually indicates pilot flame was not established within 15 seconds from application of spark. Control will flash light, but will continue to cycle indefinitely until flame is established or problem is corrected.

POWER light on and DAMPER light flashing

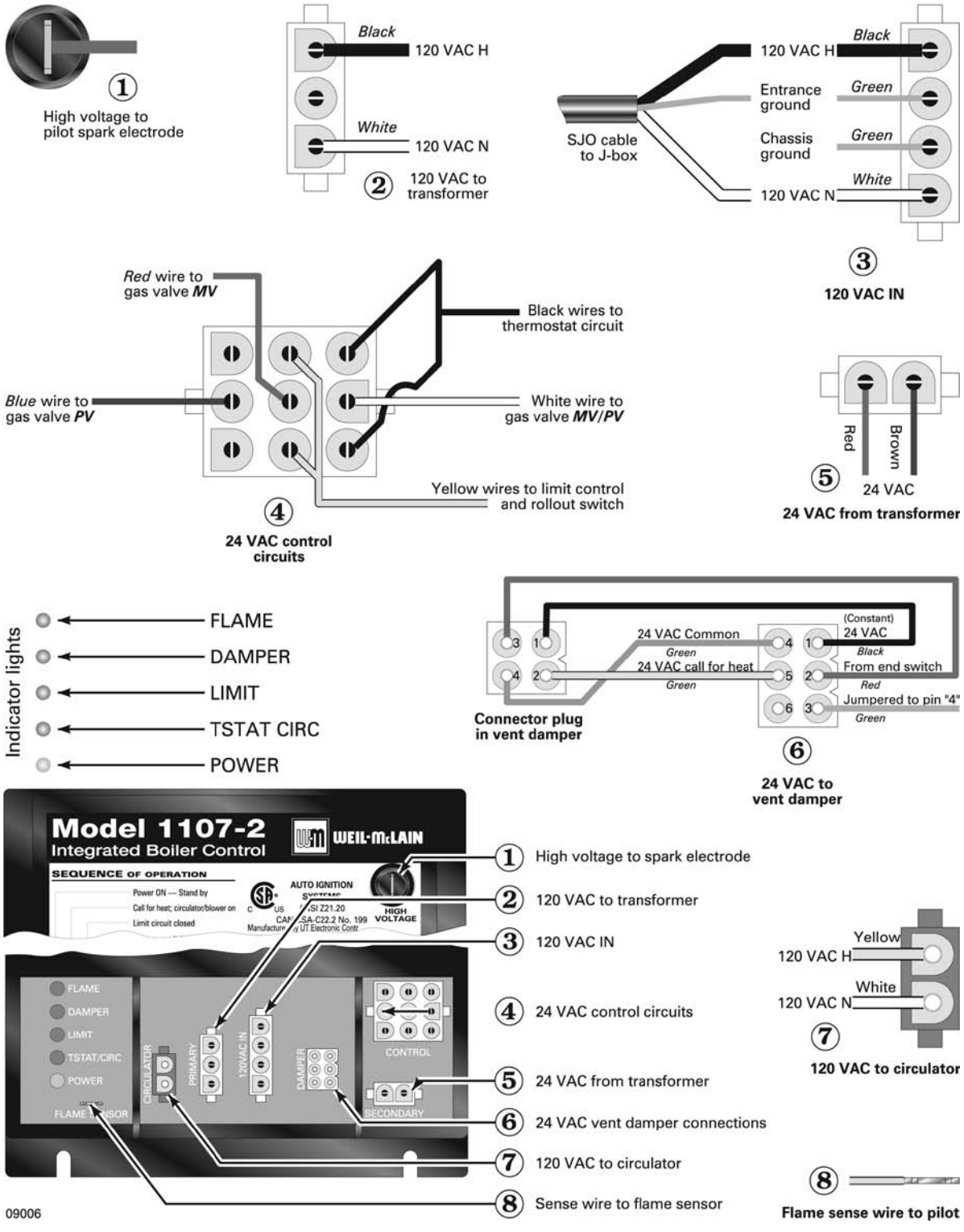
Usually indicates the damper circuit opened during the run cycle.

Troubleshooting the control module

See **Figure 30** , page 53, for location of harness plug receptacles and plugs on the control module.

11c Troubleshooting — spark-pilot boilers (continued)

Figure 30 Control module connections



11c Troubleshooting — spark-pilot boilers (continued)

CHART 2 — Spark-ignited pilot — Troubleshooting POWER light status

— Usually indicates reversed 120 VAC polarity if POWER light flashes by itself —

WARNING Electrical shock hazard — Wherever you see ▲**TURN OFF POWER**▲, follow the instructions. Failure to follow instructions could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

*Is **POWER** light off?*

No | Yes

- Make sure service switch or circuit breaker is on or fuses are good.
- Remove **120 VAC IN** plug (**Figure 30**, **Item 3**, page 53) on control module.
- Using voltmeter, check across top and bottom pins of **120 VAC IN** plug.

*Does voltmeter indicate **120 VAC**?*

No | Yes

Problem is with incoming electricity. Have licensed electrician repair circuit.

- Reconnect **120 VAC IN** plug.
- Remove **120 VAC** transformer **PRIMARY** plug (**Figure 30**, **Item 2**, page 53) on control module.
- Using voltmeter, check across top and bottom pins of **PRIMARY** receptacle.

*Does voltmeter indicate **120 VAC**?*

No | Yes

Replace control module. Retest.

- Reinstall **120 VAC** transformer **PRIMARY** plug.
- Remove **24 VAC** transformer plug (**Figure 30**, **Item 5**, page 53) on control module.
- Using voltmeter, check across pins of receptacle.

*Does voltmeter indicate **120 VAC**?*

No | Yes

Replace transformer. Retest.

Replace control module. Retest.

*Is **POWER** light...*

Flashing alone | Flashing with another light | On steady (not flashing)

TSTAT CIRC light flashing	**Chart 3**	
DAMPER light flashing	**Chart 4**	
FLAME light flashing	**Chart 5**	**Chart 6**

For insufficient heat or no heat problem, go to **Chart 7**, page 59, if **POWER** light is on steady, with no other light flashing.

- Usually indicates polarity on incoming **120 VAC** power line is wrong.
- ▲**TURN OFF POWER**▲ at service switch or breaker, then reverse the HOT and NEUTRAL wires entering the boiler in the J-box.
- Restore POWER at service switch or breaker.

*Is **POWER** light flashing now?*

No | Yes

Boiler should now operate normally.

Have system checked by a licensed electricain. If problem persists, call your local Weil-McLain sales representative.

11c Troubleshooting — spark-pilot boilers (continued)

CHART 3 — Spark-ignited pilot — TSTAT CIRC & POWER lights flashing

— Usually indicates 48 VAC on thermostat circuit (stray voltage) —

WARNING Electrical shock hazard — Wherever you see **▲TURN OFF POWER▲**, follow the instructions. Failure to follow instructions could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

- Disconnect the two external wires connected to the boiler thermostat leads (two black low voltage leads in J-box).
- Connect a voltmeter across these two incoming wires. Close each thermostat, zone valve and relay in the external circuit one at a time and check the voltmeter reading across the wires.
- There should NEVER be a voltage reading.
- If a voltage does occur under any condition, check and correct the external wiring. (This is a common problem when using 3-wire zone valves.)
- Once the external thermostat circuit wiring is checked and corrected if necessary, reconnect the external thermostat circuit wires to the boiler thermostat wires and allow the boiler to cycle.

Did you find a voltage across the two external thermostat circuit wires?

Yes

- Leave external boiler thermostat connection wires disconnected from boiler.
- Troubleshoot the external thermostat circuit until you find the source of the stray voltage. (Pay close attention to the wiring connections to 3-wire zone valves.)
- Correct the problem and repeat the voltmeter test above, verifying there is no longer a voltage reading under any condition in the external thermostat circuit.

- Boiler should now operate per the normal sequence of operation shown in **Figure 24**, page 37.

No

- If no voltage is found under any condition of the external thermostat circuit, connect the two boiler thermostat connection leads together (or jumper the boiler aquastat T-T terminals).
- Turn off power to the boiler for 1 minute.
- Turn on power and allow boiler to cycle.

Do the **TSTAT** *and* **POWER** *lights still flash?*

No

Yes

- Replace control module.
- Retest.

11c Troubleshooting — spark-pilot boilers (continued)

CHART 4 — Spark-ignited pilot — DAMPER light flashing

— If POWER light is flashing: Usually indicates vent damper failed to prove open within 5 minutes —
— If POWER light is steady: Usually indicates vent damper closed during run cycle —

WARNING Electrical shock hazard — Wherever you see ▲**TURN OFF POWER**▲, follow the instructions. Failure to follow instructions could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

- Reset boiler control by turning off power at service switch or turning down thermostat for at least 45 seconds.
- Thermostat should call for heat and appropriate zone valves open. The **TSTAT CIRC** and **LIMIT** lights should come on.

Does vent damper operate?

No

- Wait 45 seconds.

Does vent damper operate?

No

- Remove **DAMPER** plug (***Figure 30, Item 6***, *page 53*) from plug receptacle of control module.
- Place voltmeter leads across the top two pins (1 and 4) of the **DAMPER** receptacle.

*Does the voltmeter indicate **24 VAC**?*

No

*Are the **TSTAT CIRC** and **LIMIT** lights on steady?*

Yes

- Replace control module.
- Retest.

No

- Make sure thermostat is calling for heat. If lights still don't come on, see Chart 7, page 59.

Yes

- Try reseating plug in module receptacle and restart.
- If vent damper still does not work, replace vent damper assembly or actuator.
- Retest.

Yes

- Wait 5 minutes.

*Is **PRESS SWITCH** light flashing?*

No

- Boiler should be in normal operating sequence.
- Observe operation until thermostat is satisfied.

Yes

Does vent damper actuator indicator show damper is open?

No

- Replace vent damper assembly or actuator.
- Retest.

Yes

- Remove damper wiring plug at damper and firmly reconnect.
- Recheck boiler operation.
- If problem persists, replace vent damper assembly or actuator.

11c Troubleshooting — spark-pilot boilers (continued)

CHART 5 — Spark-ignited pilot — FLAME & POWER lights flashing

— Usually indicates flame sensed when it shouldn't be there —

WARNING Electrical shock hazard — Wherever you see **▲TURN OFF POWER▲**, follow the instructions. Failure to follow instructions could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

Are manual main shutoff valve and gas valve open?

No

- Leave main manual gas valve closed.
- Turn off power to boiler at service switch or breaker.
- Wait at least 45 seconds.
- Turn on power to boiler.
- Restart boiler, following **Operating instructions** in this manual (Section 9b) or on boiler label.

Do **FLAME** *and* **POWER** *lights still flash?*

No

- **▲TURN OFF POWER▲** to boiler at service switch or breaker.
- Open main manual gas valve.
- Turn on power to boiler at service switch or breaker.
- Restart boiler per operating instructions.
- Perform start-up procedures in boiler manual to verify proper operation.

Yes

- Replace control module.
- Retest.

Yes

- Turn off power to the boiler at service switch or breaker.
- Wait at least 45 seconds.
- Turn on power to boiler.
- Restart boiler, following **Operating instructions** in this manual (Section 9b) or on boiler label.
- Look through the pilot inspection port to see if the pilot is burning.

Is pilot burning?

No

- Allow boiler to continue cycling.

Are **FLAME** *and* **POWER** *lights flashing?*

No

- Boiler may now be operating normally.
- Perform start-up procedures in boiler manual to verify proper operation.

Yes

- Replace control module.
- Retest.

Yes

- Replace gas valve.
- Retest boiler.

Are **FLAME** *and* **POWER** *lights flashing?*

No

- Boiler should now operate normally.
- Original flashing FLAME light caused by gas valve not operating properly.
- See normal sequence of operation, **Figure 24**, page 37.

Yes

- Replace control module.
- Retest.

11c Troubleshooting — spark-pilot boilers (continued)

CHART 6 — **Spark-ignited pilot** — **FLAME** light flashing and **POWER** light on steady
ALSO — Troubleshooting failure to establish main flame

WARNING Electrical shock hazard — Wherever you see ▲**TURN OFF POWER**▲, follow the instructions. Failure to follow instructions could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

- Are main manual shutoff valve and boiler gas valve open?
  - No → s**TURN OFF POWER**s to boiler at service switch or breaker.
    - Open main manual shutoff valve and boiler gas valve (per **Operating instructions** in this manual). Wait at least 45 seconds.
    - Turn on power at service switch or breaker. Allow boiler to cycle.

    Does **FLAME** *light flash now?*
    - No → Boiler should be in normal operating sequence.
      - Observe operation until thermostat is satisfied and blower has completed its post-purge cycle.
    - Yes → ▲**TURN OFF POWER**▲ to boiler at service switch or breaker.
      - Remove base access panel (see **Figure 32, item 4**, page 62 for location).
      - Verify pilot gas line is not kinked, obstructed or damaged and is correctly attached to pilot and gas valve.
      - Verify pilot ignition electrode, electrode ceramic and spark lead wire from control are in good condition. Spark gap should be approximately 1/8".
      - Correct any above problems, replacing pilot if burner or wiring is damaged.
      - Reinstall base access panel to operate boiler for retest after any changes or corrections.
      - If none of the above corrects problem, then replace the control module, reinstall base access panel, and retest.
  - Yes → Verify inlet gas pressure at gas valve:

    Natural gas — 5.0" w.c. min/14.0" w.c. max

    Propane — 11.0" w.c. min/14.0" w.c. max

    Is gas present at gas valve inlet and within above range?
    - Yes → ▲**TURN OFF POWER**▲ to boiler at service switch or breaker.
      - Remove base access panel (see **Figure 32, item 4**, page 62 for location).
      - Verify pilot burner is securely attached to pilot bracket, bracket is securely attached to cross tie, and there is no corrosion on the parts which would affect the ground path for flame sense.
      - Verify that pilot flame rod, flame rod ceramic and lead wire from control module to flame rod are in good condition.
      - Correct any above problems, replacing pilot if burner or wiring is damaged.
      - If none of the previous steps (including replacing pilot) corrects problem, then replace the control module, reinstall base access panel and retest.
    - No → Contact gas supplier to correct pressure or gas supply.
- Is pilot flame visible through inspection port?
  - No → Check the voltage across main gas valve terminals of the gas valve.

    Is 24 VAC present there?
    - Yes → Verify inlet gas pressure at gas valve:

      Natural gas — 5.0" w.c. min/14.0" w.c. max

      Propane — 11.0" w.c. min/14.0" w.c. max

      Is gas present at gas valve inlet and within above range?
      - No → Contact gas supplier to correct pressure or gas supply.
      - Yes → ▲**TURN OFF POWER**▲ to boiler at service switch or breaker.
        - Check flame signal — Detach sense lead from igntion control (***Figure 30, item 8***, *page 53*).
        - Connect **negative** lead of MICROAMMETER to control sense terminal (***Figure 30, item 8***, *page 53*). Connect positive lead of MICROAMMETER to sense wire.
        - DISCONNECT **red** wire connected to man gas valve terminal of the gas valve.
        - Turn on power to boiler and allow to cycle. As soon as pilot is burning, the MICROAMMETER should read at least 1.0 microamp.

        Is flame signal at least 1.0 microamp?
        - No → ▲**TURN OFF POWER**▲ to boiler at service switch or breaker.
          - Remove base access panel (see **Figure 32, item 4**, page 62 for location).
          - Verify pilot burner is securely attached to pilot bracket, bracket is securely attached to cross tie, and there is no corrosion on the parts which would affect the ground path for flame sense.
          - Verify that pilot flame rod, flame rod ceramic and lead wire from control module to flame rod are in good condition.
          - Correct any above problems, replacing pilot if burner or wiring is damaged.
        - Yes → If the wiring from the control module to gas valve is intact, replace the control module and retest.
    - Yes → If the wiring from the control module to gas valve is intact, replace the control module.
      - Retest.
  - Yes → Make sure ground wire terminal is securely fastened to control module mounting screw.
    - Check the voltage across main gas valve terminals of the gas valve.

      Is 24 VAC present there?
      - No → If the wiring from the control module to gas valve is intact, replace the control module.
        - Retest.
      - Yes → Verify inlet gas pressure at gas valve:

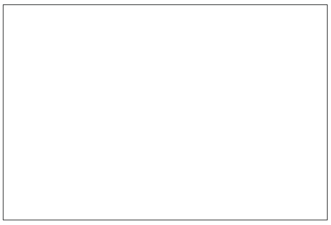
        Natural gas — 5.0" w.c. min/14.0" w.c. max

        Propane — 11.0" w.c. min/14.0" w.c. max

        Is gas present at gas valve inlet and within above range?
        - No → Contact gas supplier to correct pressure or gas supply.
        - Yes → ▲**TURN OFF POWER**▲ to boiler at service switch or breaker.
          - Check flame signal — Detach sense lead from igntion control (***Figure 30, item 8***, *page 53*).
          - Connect **negative** lead of MICROAMMETER to control sense terminal (***Figure 30, item 8***, *page 53*). Connect positive lead of MICROAMMETER to sense wire.
          - DISCONNECT **red** wire connected to man gas valve terminal of the gas valve.
          - Turn on power to boiler and allow to cycle. As soon as pilot is burning, the MICROAMMETER should read at least 1.0 microamp.

          Is flame signal at least 1.0 microamp?
          - No → If none of the previous steps (including replacing pilot) corrects problem, then replace the control module, reinstall base access panel and retest.
          - Yes → If the wiring from the control module to gas valve is intact, replace the control module and retest.

Electrical shock hazard — Wherever you see ▲**TURN OFF POWER**▲, follow the instructions. Failure to follow instructions could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.



- Reset spill switch, or replace rollout switch.

12a Replacement parts

Section assembly 61

Base 62

Jacket 63

Trim 64

Controls 65

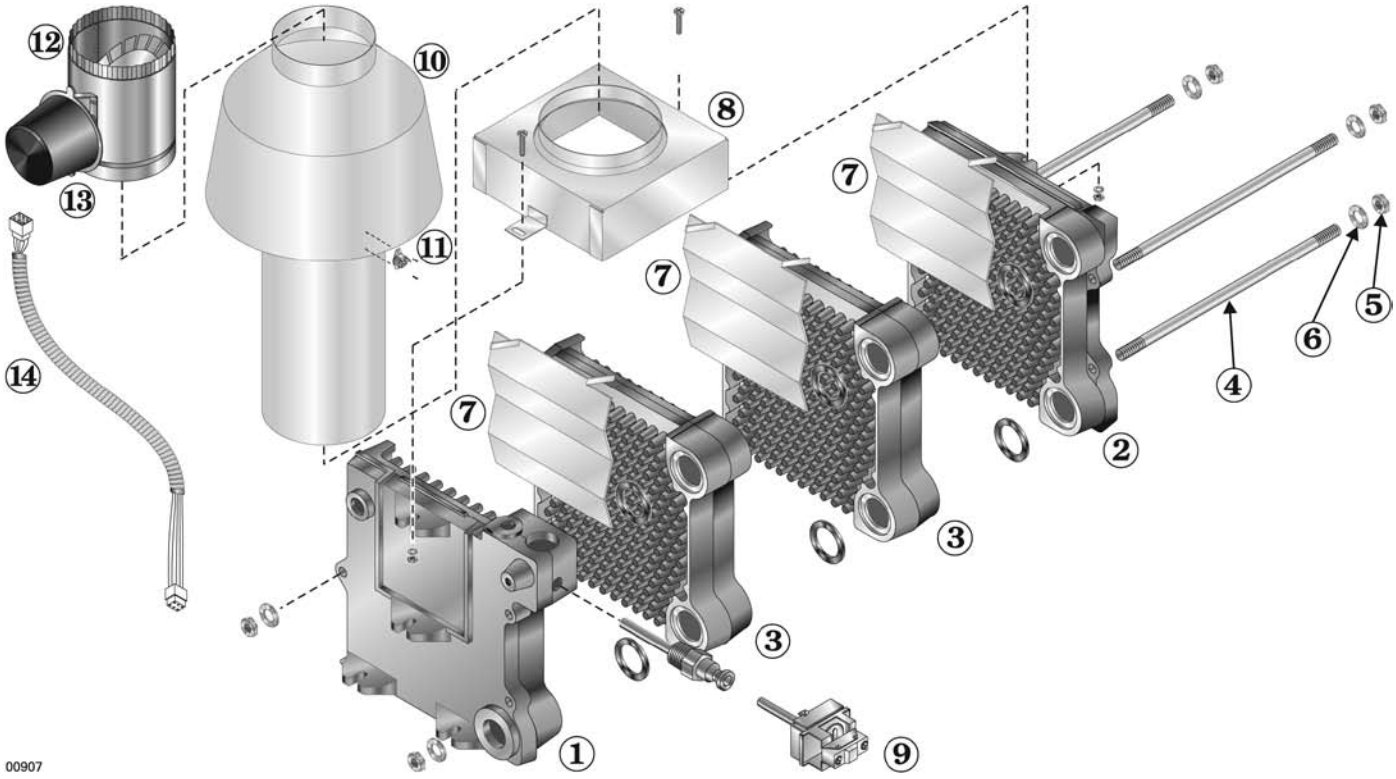
WARNING Replacement parts must be purchased through a local Weil-McLain distributor. When ordering, specify boiler model and size and include description and part number of replacement part. Results from using modified or other manufactured parts will not be covered by warranty and may damage boiler or impair operation.

NOTICE Weil-McLain part numbers are found in **Weil-McLain Boilers and Controls Repair Parts Lists**.

WARNING The boiler contains ceramic fiber and fiberglass materials. Use care when handling these materials per instructions on **page 68** of this manual. Failure to comply could result in severe personal injury.

12b Replacement parts — section assembly

Figure 31 Section assembly, flue collector, draft hood and vent damper

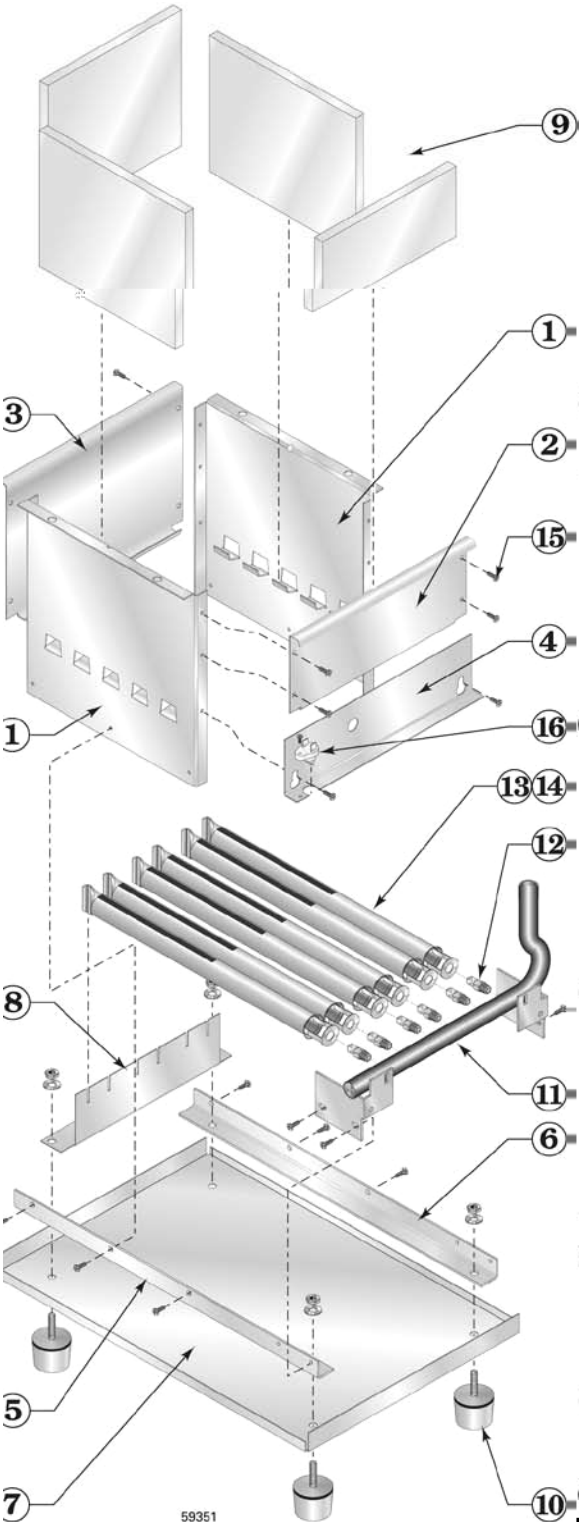


Item number	Description		Weil-McLain part number
1	End section, left hand, 51124		311-103-830
2	End section, right hand, 51128		311-103-821
3	Intermediate section, 51125		311-103-818
not shown	Replacement section assembly	CGa-25 & CGa-3 CGa-4 CGa-5 CGa-6 CGa-7 CGa-8	321-114-345 321-114-346 321-114-347 321-114-348 321-114-349 321-114-350
not shown	Section replacement kit, includes seals and sealant for 1 joint		381-354-527
4	Tie rod, 7⁄16" without nut (3 per boiler):	CGa-25 & CGa-3 CGa-4 CGa-5 CGa-6 CGa-7 & CGa-8	560-234-500 560-234-501 560-234-502 560-234-503 560-234-504
5	Nut, 7⁄16" (2 per tie rod)		561-928-235
6	Washer, 7⁄16" (1 per tie rod)		562-248-684
7	Radiation plate (1 per joint)		460-003-700
8	Collector hood	CGa-25 CGa-3 CGa-4 CGa-5 CGa-6 CGa-7 CGa-8	381-354-625 381-354-626 381-354-627 381-354-628 381-354-629 381-354-630 381-354-631

Item number	Description		Weil-McLain part number
9	High limit, 30° differential, with well	Honeywell L4080D1036 White-Rodgers 11B81-3	510-312-250
10	Draft hood	CGa-25 CGa-3 CGa-4 CGa-5 CGa-6 CGa-7 CGa-8	450-021-240 450-021-241 450-021-242 450-021-243 450-021-244 450-021-245 450-021-246
11	Spill switch (210°F) Spill switch (240°F)	CGa-25 CGa-3 through -8	510-300-013 510-300-014
12	Vent damper	4" 5" 6" 7"	381-800-474 381-800-475 381-800-476 381-800-477
13	Vent damper actuator	Effikal RVGP Johnson M35BE-1C	510-512-337 510-312-255
14	Vent damper harness		591-391-795

12c Replacement parts — base

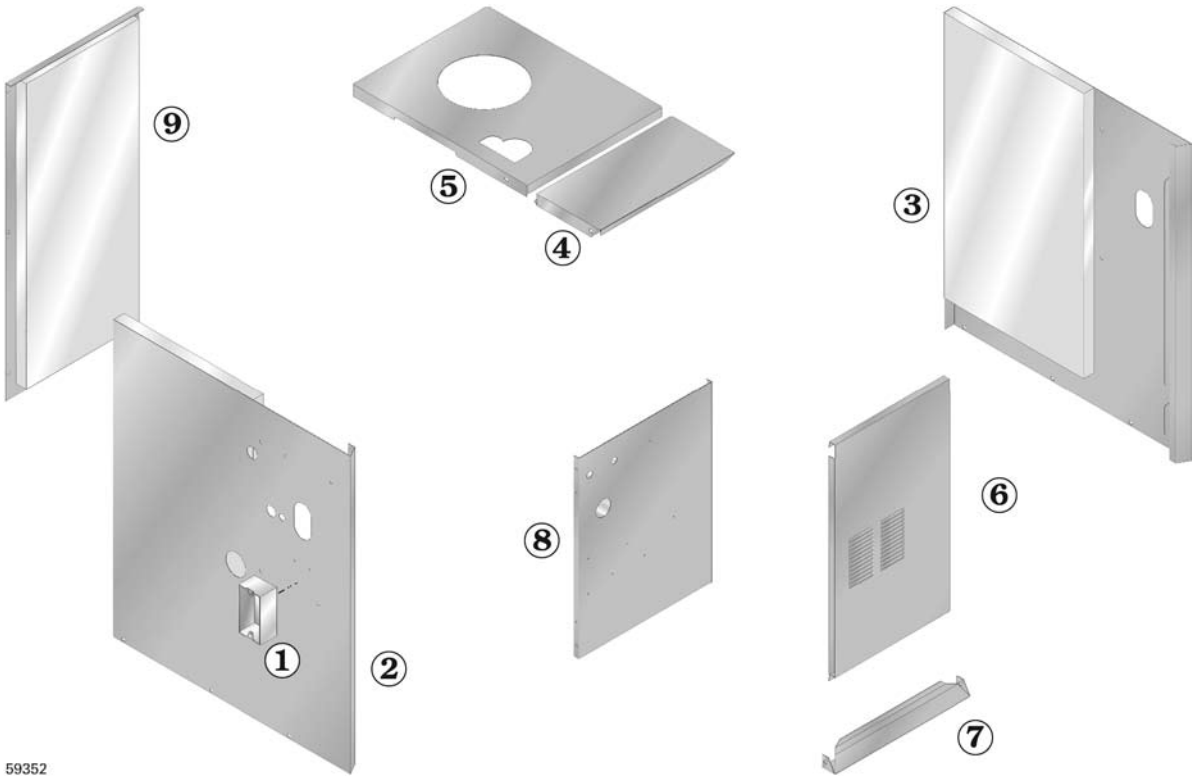
Figure 32 Base assembly, manifold, orifices and burners



Item number	Description		Weil-McLain part number
	Base assembly kit (includes base panels items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, plus insulation, air box gaskets, and hardware)	CGa-25 CGa-3 CGa-4 CGa-5 CGa-6 CGa-7 CGa-8	381-354-355 381-354-356 381-354-357 381-354-358 381-354-359 381-354-360 381-354-361
1	Base side panel (in Base assembly)		
2	Base front cross-tie assembly (in Base assembly)		
3	Base back cross-tie assembly (in Base assembly)		
4	Access panel (in Base assembly)		
5	Base pan angle, left side (in Base assembly)		
6	Base pan angle, right side (in Base assembly)		
7	Base pan (in Base assembly)		
8	Burner rest	CGa-25 CGa-3 CGa-4 CGa-5 CGa-6 CGa-7 CGa-8	450-003-742 450-003-736 450-003-737 450-003-738 450-003-739 450-003-740 450-003-741
9	Base insulation kit (includes insulation for all base parts above plus gasket material needed between block assembly and base)	CGa-25 CGa-3 CGa-4 CGa-5 CGa-6 CGa-7 CGa-8	381-354-518 381-354-518 381-354-518 381-354-518 381-354-519 381-354-519 381-354-519
10	Boiler leg kit		590-424-253
11	Manifold	CGa-25 CGa-3 CGa-4 CGa-5 CGa-6 CGa-7 CGa-8	591-126-615 591-126-616 591-126-617 591-126-618 591-126-619 591-126-556 591-126-557
12	Main burner orifice — Natural gas, sea level Main burner orifice — Propane gas, sea level		560-528-997 560-528-998
13	Burner, stainless steel		512-200-077
14	Burner with pilot bracket (not shown)	Standing pilot	512-200-079
		Spark-ignited pilot	512-200-078
15	Screw, 10-32 x ⅛ STP type D hx, washer head slot ZP		available at local supply house
16	Rollout thermal fuse element		512-050-230

12d Replacement parts — jacket

Figure 33 Jacket assembly

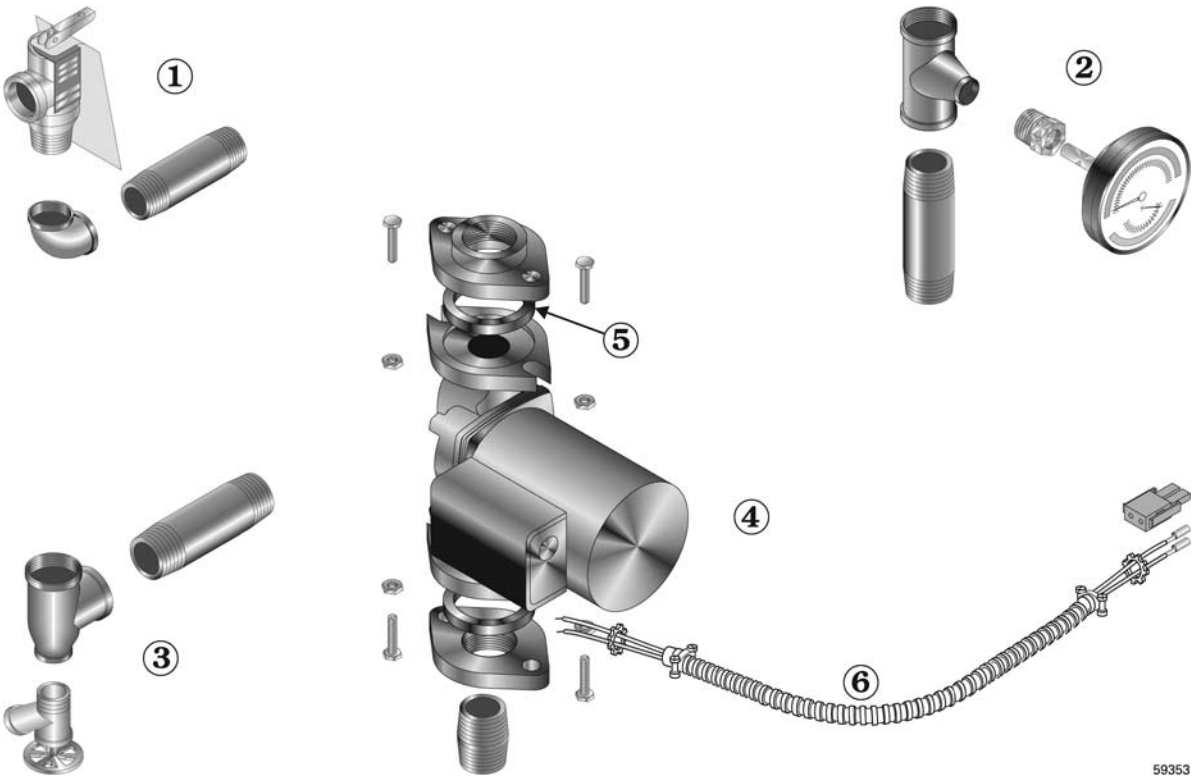


Boiler Model	1	2			3	4	Boiler Model
	Junction box, 2 x 4	Jacket panel, **left side**, with insulation			Jacket panel, **right side**, with insulation	Jacket panel, **top front**	
		Natural Gas Standing Pilot	**Propane Gas Standing Pilot**	**Natural Gas Spark Pilot**			
	Weil-McLain part number						
CGa-25	(Available at local supply house)	381-355-400	381-355-445	381-355-466	381-355-699	381-355-403	CGa-25
CGa-3		381-355-407	381-355-448	381-355-470	381-355-699	381-355-403	CGa-3
CGa-4		381-355-410	381-355-451	381-355-473	381-355-699	381-355-413	CGa-4
CGa-5		381-355-417	381-355-454	381-355-477	431-223-311	381-355-420	CGa-5
CGa-6		381-355-424	381-355-457	381-355-481	431-223-311	381-355-427	CGa-6
CGa-7		381-355-431	381-355-460	381-355-485	431-223-311	381-355-434	CGa-7
CGa-8		381-355-438	381-355-463	381-355-489	431-223-311	381-355-441	CGa-8

Boiler Model	5	6	7	8	9	10	Boiler Model
	Jacket panel, **top rear**	Jacket panel, **door**	Jacket cross tie, **bottom front**	Jacket panel, **interior**	Jacket panel, **rear**	Not shown — **gold touch-up paint**	
	Weil-McLain part number						
CGa-25/3	381-355-404	381-355-406	431-223-325	381-355-405	431-223-300	592-000-000	CGa-25/3
CGa-4	381-355-414	381-355-416	431-223-326	381-355-415	431-223-301		CGa-4
CGa-5	381-355-421	381-355-423	431-223-327	381-355-422	431-223-302		CGa-5
CGa-6	381-355-428	381-355-430	431-223-328	381-355-429	431-223-303		CGa-6
CGa-7	381-355-435	381-355-437	431-223-329	381-355-436	431-223-304		CGa-7
CGa-8	381-355-442	381-355-444	431-223-330	381-355-443	431-223-305		CGa-8

12e Replacement parts — trim

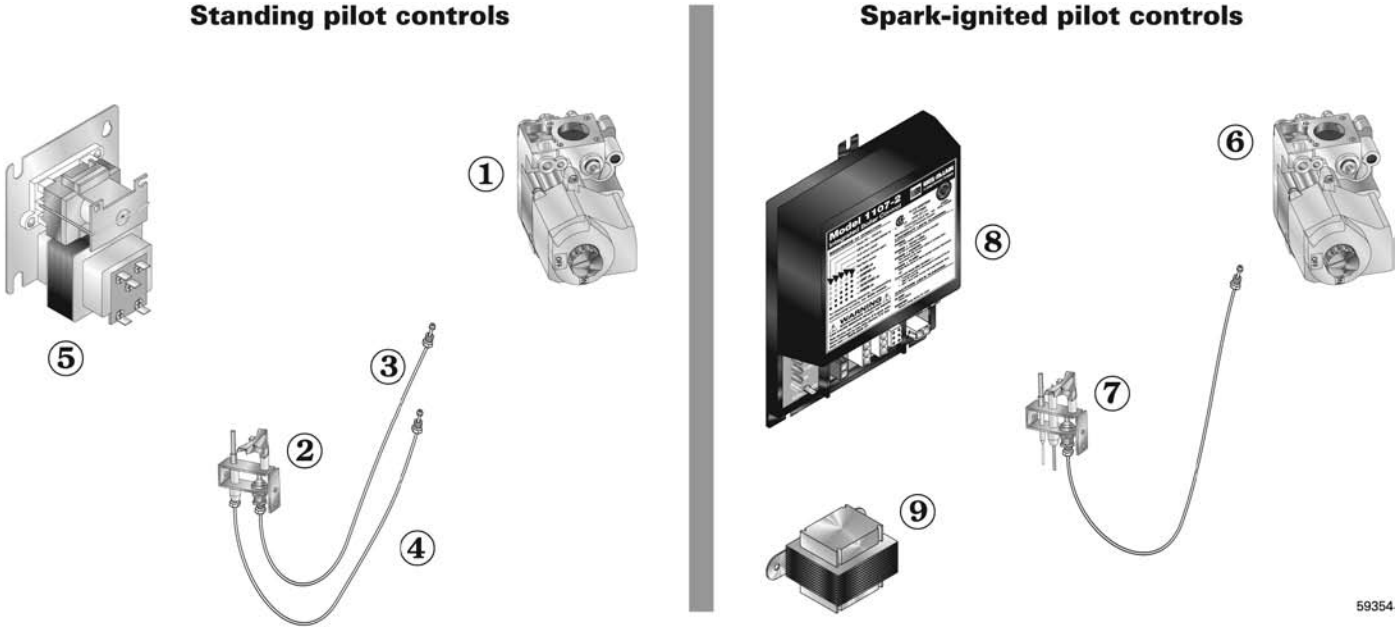
Figure 34 Trim assembly



Item number	Description	Manufacturer	Manufacturer's part number	Weil-McLain part number
1	Pressure relief valve, ASME, 30 PSIG, ¾" male inlet Pressure relief valve, ASME, 30 PSIG, ¾" female inlet *(Fittings shown are factory-installed on boiler.)*	Conbraco Watts Conbraco Watts	10-407-10 M330 10-408-05 335	511-546-920 511-546-924
2	Combination pressure-temperature gauge, 3⅛" diameter, short shank *(Fittings shown are shipped loose with boiler.)*	Weil-McLain		380-000-000
3	Drain valve, ¾" *(Fittings shown are included with boiler.)*	Conbraco Hammond Valve Matco-Norca Watts	31-606-01 710 205F04 BD-2C	511-210-423
4	Circulator *(Fittings shown are shipped loose with boiler.)*	Bell & Gossett Taco	NRF-22-103253 007	511-405-118 511-405-113
5	Circulator gasket, universal (2 per boiler)	Weil-McLain		590-317-535
not shown	Circulator hardware kit, includes: 1 flange, 2 nuts, 2 screws, 1 gasket: ¾" NPT — CGa-25 1" NPT — CGa-3 through CGa-5 1¼" NPT — CGa-6 through CGa-7 1½" NPT — CGa-8	Weil-McLain		 381-354-530 381-354-525 381-354-526 381-354-531
6	Circulator wiring harness, standing pilot ignition Circulator wiring harness, spark-ignited pilot (with Molex)	Weil-McLain		591-319-793 381-354-528
not shown	Mate-N-Lock connector (red), spark-ignited pilot only	Amp	1-480698-2	563-210-632

12f Replacement parts — controls

Figure 35 Gas control assembly

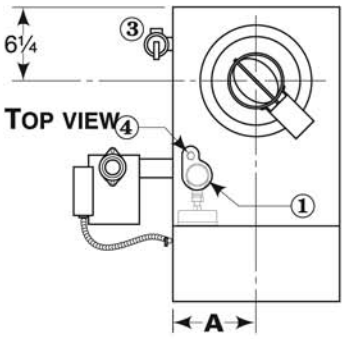


Item number	Description	Manufacturer	Manufacturer's part number	Weil-McLain part number
Standing pilot — Natural gas components				
1	Gas valve, ½" x ½", CGa-25 through CGa-6 Gas valve, ¾" x ¾", CGa-7 and CGa-8	Honeywell Robertshaw Honeywell	VR8200A2116 7200ER VR8300C4050	511-044-360 511-044-256
2	Pilot assembly kit with orifice	Weil-McLain		510-811-644
3	Tubing, pilot, aluminum			560-742-860
4	Tubing, thermocouple			511-724-254
	Propane gas components			
1	Gas valve, ½" x ½", CGa-25 through CGa-6 Gas valve, ¾" x ¾", CGa-7 and CGa-8	Honeywell Honeywell	VR8200C1074 VR83004068	511-044-258 511-044-257
2	Pilot assembly kit with orifice	Weil-McLain		510-811-646
3	Tubing, pilot, aluminum			550-742-860
4	Tubing, thermocouple			511-724-253
	Natural gas and propane gas components			
5	Transformer relay			510-312-167
not shown	Wiring harness			591-391-862
Spark ignition				
6	Gas valve, ½" x ½", CGa-25 through CGa-6 Gas valve, ¾" x ¾", CGa-7 and CGa-8	Honeywell White-Rodgers Robertshaw Honeywell White-Rodgers	VR8204A2001 36E36-266 7200 IPER VR8304P4348 36C74-474	511-044-381 511-044-382
7	Pilot assembly kit with orifice and aluminum pilot gas tubing	Weil-McLain		511-330-218
8	Control module	United Technologies	1107-2	511-330-079
9	Control transformer			511-842-370
not shown	Wiring harness, controls to control module			591-391-905
Pilot gas pressure regulator — Natural gas and propane gas, CGa-25 and CGa-3				
not shown	Pilot gas pressure regulator 4.0" w.c. outlet	Maxitrol SLP	RV-12 SL-50N	510-933-126
not shown	Tubing, from gas valve to regulator	Weil-McLain		560-742-859
not shown	Adapter, male ⅛" x 7/16" – 24, from regulator to pilot gas line	Weil-McLain		562-302-017

13a Dimensions

Figure 36 Dimensional drawing — **ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES**

① Supply piping (*note 1*)
② Return piping (*note 1*)
③ Relief valve, ¾" NPT
④ ½" NPT to expansion tank/air vent
⑤ Vent connection to vent damper
⑥ Draft hood
⑦ Gas supply piping
⑧ Drain valve
⑨ Gas supply entrance (right or left side)
⑩ Pressure/temperature gauge



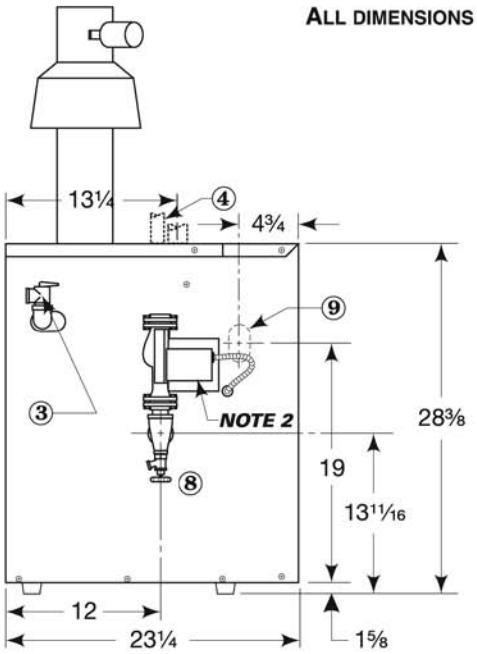
DANGER

Do not cut or alter draft hood in any way. Boiler combustion will be affected, causing severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

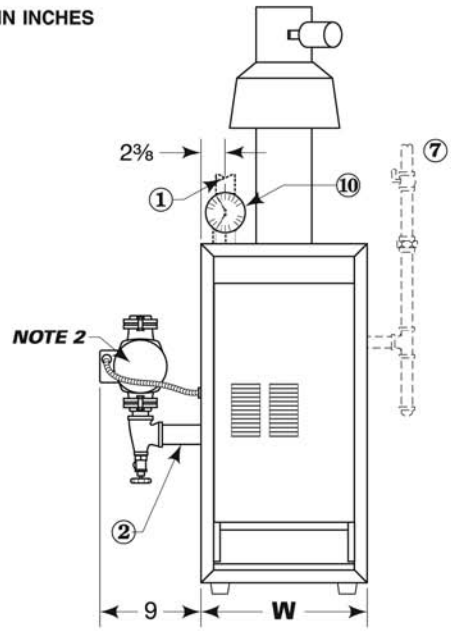
Note 1: Boiler supply and return tappings are both 1¼" NPT. See **Table 3**, page 16 for recommended system supply and return piping sizes.

Note 2: Boiler circulator is shipped loose. Circulator may be mounted on either boiler supply or return piping. Circulator flange provided with boiler is same size as recommended pipe size in **Table 3**, page 16.

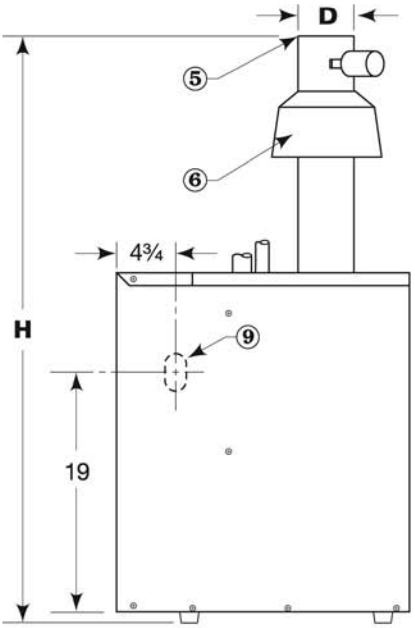
ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES



59320 LEFT SIDE



FRONT



RIGHT SIDE

Boiler model number	Supply tapping (inches NPT)	Return tapping (inches NPT)	Gas connection & manifold size (Note 3) (inches NPT)	"A" Vent location (inches)	"D" Vent diameter (inches)	"W" Jacket width (inches)	"H" Damper height (inches)
CGa-25	1¼	1¼	½	5	4	10	45⅜
CGa-3	1¼	1¼	½	5	4	10	52⅜
CGa-4	1¼	1¼	½	6½	5	13	54⅜
CGa-5	1¼	1¼	½	8	6	16	57⅞
CGa-6	1¼	1¼	½	9½	6	19	60⅞
CGa-7	1¼	1¼	¾	11	7	22	62⅛
CGa-8	1¼	1¼	¾	12½	7	25	64⅞
Note 3:	Size gas piping from meter to boiler per local utility requirements.						

13b Ratings

Boiler model number	Input (Btuh)	DOE Heating capacity (Btuh)	0–2,000 feet altitude		2,000–4,500 feet altitude		Net I=B=R ratings (Btuh)	Boiler water content (gallons)	DOE Seasonal efficiency (% A.F.U.E)			Chimney and breeching size
			Input (Btuh)	Output (Btuh)	Input (Btuh)	Output (Btuh)			SPDN	SPDL	PIDN	
(Note 1)		(Note 2)					(Note 3)					
CGa-25	52,000	44,000	52,000	44,000	46,800	39,000	38,000	1.5	81.5	83.3	84.0	4"I.D. x 20′
CGa-3	70,000	59,000	70,000	59,000	63,000	53,000	51,000	1.5	81.6	83.7	84.0	4"I.D. x 20′
CGa-4	105,000	88,000	105,000	88,000	94,500	79,000	77,000	2.1	81.7	83.7	84.0	5"I.D. x 20′
CGa-5	140,000	117,000	140,000	117,000	126,000	105,000	102,000	2.7	81.8	83.7	83.5	6"I.D. x 20′
CGa-6	175,000	146,000	175,000	146,000	157,500	131,000	127,000	3.3	81.9	83.6	83.2	6"I.D. x 20′
CGa-7	210,000	175,000	210,000	175,000	189,000	157,000	152,000	3.8	82.0	83.6	83.0	7"I.D. x 20′
CGa-8	245,000	204,000	245,000	204,000	220,500	183,000	177,000	4.4	82.1	83.6	82.7	7"I.D. x 20′

Notes

1. See Table 7 for available pilot systems. The suffix shown in the table is added to the boiler model number. (Not available for millivolt systems.)
2. Based on standard test procedures prescribed by the United States Department of Energy.
3. Net I=B=R ratings are based on net installed radiation of sufficient quantity for the requirements of the building and nothing need be added for normal piping and pickup. Ratings are based on a piping and pickup allowance of 1.15. An additional allowance should be made for unusual piping and pickup loads.

Table 7 Ignition system model suffixes

NOTICE

Install CGa boilers for residential radiant panel systems, converted gravity heating systems or other low water temperature applications per instructions in this manual to avoid damage due to condensation.

CGa boilers are CSA design certified for installation on combustible flooring.
CGa boilers are ASME rated for 50 psig working pressure.

Handling ceramic fiber and fiberglass materials

REMOVAL OF COMBUSTION CHAMBER LINING OR BASE PANELS

WARNING

The combustion chamber lining or base insulation panels in this product contain ceramic fiber materials. Ceramic fibers can be converted to cristobalite in very high temperature applications. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded, "Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).":

Precautionary measures

- ❑ Avoid breathing fiberglass dust and contact with skin or eyes.
  - Use NIOSH certified dust respirator (N95). This type of respirator is based on the OSHA requirements for fiberglass wool at the time this document was written. Other types of respirators may be needed depending on the job site conditions. Current NIOSH recommendations can be found on the NIOSH web site at http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html. NIOSH approved respirators, manufacturers, and phone numbers are also listed on this web site.
  - Wear long-sleeved, loose fitting clothing, gloves, and eye protection.
- ❑ Apply enough water to the combustion chamber lining or base insulation to prevent airborne dust.
- ❑ Remove combustion chamber lining or base insulation from the boiler and place it in a plastic bag for disposal.
- ❑ Wash potentially contaminated clothes separately from other clothing. Rinse clothes washer thoroughly.

NIOSH stated First Aid.

- ❑ Eye: Irrigate immediately.
- ❑ Breathing: Fresh air.

REMOVAL OF FIBERGLASS WOOL

or

INSTALLATION OF FIBERGLASS WOOL, COMBUSTION CHAMBER LINING OR BASE PANELS:

WARNING

This product contains fiberglass jacket insulation and ceramic fiber materials in combustion chamber lining or base panels in gas fired products. Airborne fibers from these materials have been listed by the State of California as a possible cause of cancer through inhalation.

Precautionary measures

- ❑ Avoid breathing fiberglass dust and contact with skin or eyes.
  - Use NIOSH certified dust respirator (N95). This type of respirator is based on the OSHA requirements for fiberglass wool at the time this document was written. Other types of respirators may be needed depending on the job site conditions. Current NIOSH recommendations can be found on the NIOSH web site at http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html. NIOSH approved respirators, manufacturers, and phone numbers are also listed on this web site.
  - Wear long-sleeved, loose fitting clothing, gloves, and eye protection.
- ❑ Operations such as sawing, blowing, tear out, and spraying may generate airborne fiber concentration requiring additional protection.
- ❑ Wash potentially contaminated clothes separately from other clothing. Rinse clothes washer thoroughly.

NIOSH stated First Aid.

- ❑ Eye: Irrigate immediately.
- ❑ Breathing: Fresh air.